THE ELKHORN MERCURY

VOLUME IX. ELKHORN, MANITOBA, THURSDAY, AUGUST 16, 1917. NUMBER 38

:: HAY FORKS ::

75c. while they last

A few left to go at this price. If you have a good fork and a broken handle get a new one at this store the price is away down.

When you are in town get a pair of Harvest Gloves, Overalls, Smocks.

Men's Work Boots at the old prices $2.50, $3.25 and $5.50.

Men's Work Shirts and Underwear.

Boys' Tennis Shoes, sizes 6, 7, 10, 11. Men's Tennis Shoes, sizes 6, 9, 10.

Just Arrived---A nice assortment of Ladies Dress Boots at $5.50 and $6.50.

WE WOULD LIKE YOUR PROCUCE

CARSCADDEN BROS.

Phone No. 60 ELKHORN P.O. Box 583

Matrimonial

STEWART—LINDSAY

A quiet wedding took place at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Lindsay, grandparents of the bride in the Willen district, on Wednesday, Augt. 8th, when Mable Annie only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. Lindsay, became the bride of Alec Clayton, only son of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Stewart. The Rev. Harvey of McAuley officiated, the bride being attended by Miss McDougall of McAuley, Mr. Jas. Parke of McAuley, acting as groomsman. The bride looked very pretty in a dress of white satin trimmed with chiffon. Among the guests were Mr. and Mrs. R. Peel, and Mr. and Mrs. J. Warren, of Miniota, and Miss Agnes Davidson of Winnipeg. After the ceremony a most enjoyable lunch was served. The presents were both numerous and costly, and marked the popularity of the young couple whose early days have been spent in the district where they will still make their home. The Mercury joins in extending congratulations.

Our Beautiful Cemetery

To those who have a spare hour after the day's labor we can recommend no better way of spending it than in a visit to the Cemetery. The improvement that has been effected this year will be a surprise even to those whose last visit was but a few weeks ago, as the growth of the trees has been remarkable and the flowers have blossomed and are now at their best. The work of cutting out the paths filling in and levelling the low spots, on which the caretaker has chiefly been engaged, has progressed so favorably that the committee have decided to retain his services for another month. The appearance of the grounds since this work was first undertaken has changed so completely that it needs to be seen in order to get any idea of what has been accomplished in so short a time and with so limited a fund. This would not have been possible but for the support of our ladies who, as in so many other organizations, have worked, and are still working to secure the support and interst of the community in making it more beautiful and more fitting for the sacred rites which we are so frequently called upon to attend. One way of marking our appreciation of their effort and of those co-operating, would be a visit to the grounds and a careful inspection of the work which they have so far accomplished and hope to carry on in the future.

EVERYBODY ENJOYED IT

The I.O.D.E. Garden Party was a Brilliant Success

The Concert in the evening was extremely well attended. Proceeds realized will amply repay ladies for their efforts

Beautiful summer weather rewarded the efforts of the Washakada Chapter of the I.O.D.E. for its Garden Party and Concert at the school on Tuesday evening.

Members of the Chapter were early in force and at supper time, tea and ice cream were in great demand. The Bachelors were evidently afraid of the Benedicts as it was 8 p.m. when the ball game started, failing light limiting it to a single innnings with the bachelors leading, through the forbearance of the Benedicts. The latter had the assistance of Mr. W.T.B. Kennedy who would doubtless have proved a source of strength had opportunity arrived, and local ball players would do well to keep in mind, the Dr. and D. R. as a battery.

The lovely evening kept many parading the lantern lit grounds and it was after 9 before the program in the Assembly Hall was commenced. Regret was felt at the absence of Virdenites who were to have assisted, including Miss More who was prevented from coming by a family bereavement, and of the energetic secretary, Mrs Brotherhood through illness. In the absence of the Regent and her next-in-command, the chair was filled by the Mayor, who in his opening remarks eulogized the work and efforts of the Chapter and and congratulated it on the large attendance.

The recitations of Miss Norsworthy of Virden were quite a treat, encores being insisted upon in each case. Professor Fenwick was also recalled after each of his songs which, we understand were of his own composition.

The stump speech contest brought forward three orators in the persons of Messrs Webster, Goodwin and Scotney, the doctor being declared the wianer for his discourse on the respective spheres of bachelors and spinsters and the question of their early demise.

The Maple Leaf Drill by 12 past and present High School girls also deserves special mention.

It was well after eleven before the National Anthem brought a most successful fete to a close. The financial benefit for patriotic purposes amounted to $102.

All concerned with the organization and fulfilment of the entertainment are to be heartily congratulated.

Conserve the Feathers

Farmers' wives and daughters are asked to save the hen feathers which they usually destroy and either make them into cushions or send them in bulk to the Returned Soldiers' hospital. These are very much needed on the sun galleries, rest rooms and throughout the hospital, and our boys whose crippled bodies and aching limbs would be comforted and rested by soft and comfortable cushions, would be very grateful for them.

A cushion well filled and covered with dark washable material would be most suitable, but good cushions of any size would be appreciated.

Address to: Nursing Sister Richardson, Matron Military Convalescent Hospital, Tuxedo, Winnipeg.

Correspondence

THE SUMMERFALLOW

I was pleased with the high average of the summerfallows inspected last week yet there are some points that should be kept in mind in preparing for next year's competition, in fact some of them can yet be applied to those in this year's competition with beneficial results.

There are three main purposes in summerfallowing:

1. To kill weeds.
2. To conserve moisture.
3. To get the soil in such a condition that plant food will be available for next year's crop.

In the Elkhorn district where the soil is generally of a loose nature, if the first two conditions are observed the third will take care of itself.

In order to kill weeds it is necessary to get the seeds or roots to grow. To begin with, the land should be either disked or skim plowed in the fall as soon as possible after the crop is off. Harrowing early in the spring will help to conserve the moisture. Deep plowing is better done early in June if possible. The harrow, and packer should follow immediately after the plow to prevent evaporation of moisture. The most striking feature of the competitions that I have judged is the difference in moisture between fields where the above plan has been practised and those that have been plowed late. Where the latter are quite dry the former will have plenty of moisture within two inches of the surface. This helps to cause any weed seeds to germinate, which they cannot do in dry soil.

Other points worth noting are:

In striking out, first open out a furrow both ways then plow back so that everything is cut.

Keep the headlands clear, cutting weed with scythe or mower.

Plow a light furrow as a mark to get starts and finishes even.

I hope that all who entered the summerfallow competition will next year make use of this land for the standing crop competition. I am grateful for the interest which Mr. Jones, the secretary, and other members of your Agricultural Society have shown in the competition and for the assistance given in the judging.

W. J. Sisler."

Invitation from Virden

We have received the following communication from Mr. J. McLachlan, President of the Virden Board of Trade:

"A big mass meeting of the electors of Virden Constituency will be held under the auspices of Virden Board of Trade, in the Auditorium theatre next Friday evening to discuss the present crisis in Canada's National affairs from an absolutely non partizan standpoint.

We believe that the present is a time when the voice of the people should be heard above that of the would be political party leaders. Knowing your interest in the national welfare of our country, we take the liberty of asking you to give as much publicity as possible to this meeting and assure you that we would be pleased to cooperate with you in any meeting along similar lines held in your community."

A number of our citizens motored over and spent an enjoyable afternoon at Birtle, on Thursday last, Birtle's annual Fair Day.

HARVEST

with all its requirements will soon be here

Forks, Oil Cans, Machine Oil, Wrenches, Pliers, Rope, Binder Whips---ready for your inspection. Prices, later on, may advance so protect yourself by an early purchase

MENS' WORK BOOTS, Shirts and Gloves at last Spring's Prices

STRAW HATS the balance going at half price

GROCERY SPECIAL

One Gallon Crocks Sour Mixed Pickles, reg. $1.25, selling at $1.10

The Elkhorn Trading Co., Limited

Departmental Stores Telephone Nos. 4 and 35 Elkhorn, Man.

GIRLS and BOYS WANTED

Results prove The Success College supremely superior. Twenty-five calls a day for Success graduates is common. This year we could have placed 425 more Stenographers and Bookkeepers. Our annual enrollment of 2100 students (in one school) is Canada's largest—it greatly exceeds that of all competitors combined. We employ 28 expert, certificated teachers. If you wish to succeed attend SUCCESS COLLEGE. Enroll any time. Send for catalogue of courses.

The SUCCESS Business College Limited WINNIPEG, MAN.

A. W. PRIOR

Issuer of Marriage Licenses

WATCHMAKER JEWELLER and ENGRAVER

All Work PROMPTLY Attended to

Successor to R. SKINNER

Formerly with H. BIRKS and D. R. DINGWALL

MAID MARJORY

— BY —

L. G. MOBERLY

WARD, LOCK & CO., LIMITED

London, Melbourne, and Toronto

(Continued.)

"Where do you get your wisdom from, you dear little comforter?" the man said eagerly, turning back to her and putting his hand on her shoulder. "Finding you was the best thing that ever happened to me. Ever since that day you have been like sunshine in the house. But until now I never realized that you were a woman, a grown-up woman. I have always looked upon you as a little girl, the little girl I found on my doorstep ten years ago." And Dan's blue eyes again gazed into her face with that intentness which the girl found so strangely embarrassing.

"I'm eighteen," she answered. "At least, I think I'm eighteen. You thought I must have been about eight when you found me, and that is ten years ago."

"Ten years ago." He repeated the words slowly and thoughtfully, his hand slipping from her shoulder. "Ten years! In those days I was still a student at the hospital. Poor old St. Boniface, I was never much credit to her," he sighed. "Do you know, little girl, I once had ambitions and once upon a time I was actually fool enough even to dream of getting to the top of the tree."

"Why not?" the girl said quickly. "Why shouldn't you get to the top of the tree? It is still there."

"Why not?" A bitter laugh punctuated Naldrett's words. "Because I'm a drunken beast, fanned down to do assistant's work in a measly South London practice. That's why there are no tree tops for me. Ambition is not for drunken swine."

"I don't see why you can't start afresh," the girl answered quickly. "Oh, Mr. Dan, why don't you? Why don't you? You could still get to the top of the tree; it's only a matter of climbing. Why don't you try?"

"Because I'm a weak fool," he said huskily, "and because I haven't got anybody who cares a brass farthing whether I climb trees or go to the dogs. The dogs are going to have me, that's pretty certain, if they haven't got me already. I haven't a single person belonging to me in the world. Nobody cares what I do or where I go. It doesn't matter to a single living soul."

"It matters to me," the girl said firmly. "I care whether you go to the dogs or whether you climb to the tree tops. I care very much, and I can't bear it when you talk like that." There was a vehemence in her accents which made him look at her curiously. "You have been so good to me, through everything you have been so good to me," she went on eagerly, "and I can't bear you to—to do wrong things."

"Can't you bear it?" His voice dropped into sudden tenderness. "Why, Meg, you were just a little girl yesterday, or I thought you were just a little girl, my ward I called you in my own mind; and now you are a woman a lovely woman," he added, under his breath, but not so low that Meg heard the words, and hearing them her face flushed crimson.

"I'm only a day older than yesterday," she said, a sudden new shyness in her tones, "and I think now I must go and help Mrs. Crump with the other lodgers' tea. She will wonder where I am. She is so busy, she wants me."

"Why should she wonder where you are? You've often stayed up here before; that window seat is almost our property. How often have you sat curled up there with a book when you were little, and even as you got bigger? Do you remember the day when you first came?" he ended abruptly.

"I shan't ever forget about your finding me," she answered simply. "I can't remember anything that evening until I found myself on the doorstep here. Everything before that was like a great black darkness, very hideous, very dreadful. I only know I was frightened, frightened all the time, and that I had been running about terrible streets, and was very lonely, very miserable. I have an idea that somebody had been unkind to me, and that I was frightened. But I don't really remember anything till I found myself sitting on your doorstep, and you were bending over me asking me who I was and what was the matter."

"You poor little mite, you looked so white and pitiful, and so frightened. You couldn't even tell me your name, you kept on repeating over and over again, 'mummy calls me Meg. Mummy calls me Meg.' And I brought you in here and called Mrs. Crump, and—"

"And you've both been perfect angels to me ever since," Meg interrupted. "I wish I could have remembered anything more about myself, but I can't. I never could remember any details. Oh, sometimes I get fleeting memories of somebody very gentle and sweet, somebody I called mummy. Of course, that must have been my mother; and I wish I could remember her clearly. I can't tell you how much I wish that. But all the fear and the misery that must have gone before that evening you found me in your doorstep seem to have blotted out from my mind every remembrance of my child days. It seems strange that nobody ever answered your advertisements," she added, a little wistfully.

"Very odd," Naldrett answered. "The whole thing was most incomprehensible. You had evidently walked and run miles and miles, your shoes were worn through, your feet were cut and bleeding, you were half starved. I shall never forget how ravenously you ate what Mrs. Crump gave you. Obviously you had been through great privations and you were in abject terror—you must have been badly treated in some way!"

"I have a nightmare sensation of ill-treatment," the girl said, her eyes darkening with the thought of that long past misery. "I don't suppose I shall ever know what happened. But you and Mrs. Crump made up to me for everything. What angels you both were to me. How wonderful it was of you, a young medical student, to adopt a tiresome little stray girl who could tell him nothing about herself, and whose people never answered a single advertisement about her. I can't help often wondering still who I really am."

"I wonder, too." Dan Naldrett looked at her dreamily and absently. "But I suppose we never shall know now. If there had been anybody looking for you, they must have seen my advertisements; they could not have missed them. No, Meg, we must reconcile ourselves to going on in ignorance. We are just two lonely souls, you and I—nobodies from nowhere."

"Anyhow, you have got a name," Meg said. "And I have not even got that. Why did you call me Deane?"

"Because we had to call you something, and I couldn't stand calling you Crump, as Mrs. Crump suggested, so we decided to take her maiden name—and called you Deane. And I am afraid we gave you a very ramshackle sort of bringing up," he ended ruefully.

"I have had such a great deal of happiness," was the prompt reply; "what does the ramshackle bringing up matter? Everybody is too good to me, and I have had such a lot of love."

"You'll always get that," Naldrett answered, and again the new note of tenderness observable before crept into his voice. "Meg, I wonder if you know what a great deal of it you have already?"

"Why, yes," she began, eagerly, lifting her eyes, only to drop them again as she surprised the passionate light in that. "I think I must go back to Mrs. Crump now," she faltered, shrinking away from the young doctor, her heart beating quickly, a little frightened feeling thrilling along her nerves.

"Don't be frightened of me." Dan drew her gently towards him. "I know I've been only a guardian to you all these ten years, and until today I have only thought about you as a little girl—my little girl that I loved, my little girl who was my best comforter. But it is just as if the scales had dropped from my eyes. Today I know that you are something more than my ward, more than the little girl I brought up. Today I know you are the woman I want for my wife."

"Oh!" she gasped, trying vainly to draw herself from him, and shrinking back as he drew her closer, whispering:

"Won't you do what I want, Meg? Won't you marry me and help me to start afresh? I know I'm an utter rotter, but you could make me do anything. You can do more with me now than anybody else in the world could ever do, and if you were my wife you could help me a thousand times more. Even when you were a little kid you helped me, there's something so strong about you, something so splendid. And now—and now"—his voice broke—"if you would marry me, I would turn over a new leaf, I promise you. I would begin again, and be something quite different. I love you, little Meg; when you are near me you make me feel better. If you married me I could be a good man, you would be the saving of me, and I'd stop being a rotter. I'd pull up and begin again if only you would be my wife."

(To Be Continued.)

Storing Ice

Custom Has Been Practised for Many Centuries

The storage of ice for summer use has been practised in the earliest times. The Greeks, for instance, constructed icehouses hundreds of years before the Christian era, and we know that Alexander the Great, when at Pera, in India, had large pits dug and filled in with snow, which was covered over with layers of leaves. The ice or frozen snow was used as occasion required both as an iced drink itself and also to cool other drinks. The Romans also enjoyed the luxury of iced drinks, but they generally iced them by putting ice or snow into the liquid. At a later period the Turks improving upon Alexander's method, had well constructed vaulted cellars in which they stored large blocks of ice, filling up the interstices with snow, so that the whole formed a solid block or small iceberg. France followed this plan for ages, but it was not until the end of the sixteenth century that the French people learned how to squeeze water artificially. Shaped and moulded water ices were eaten in France in 1660, and were soon afterwards introduced into England. Cream ices were the luxury of a later day, and when first introduced were very primitive compared with the daintily flavored, colored and shaped ices of the present time.

Assist in the work of preventing accidents for your own sake and for the good of our country at large.

W. N. U. 1160

CHEW "PAY ROLL" TOBACCO

A BRIGHT TOBACCO OF THE FINEST QUALITY — 10 CENTS PER PLUG

Interesting Letter From Front Trenches

(Continued.)

We recently were successful in getting a band. The instruments were donated by an Edmonton outfit with the proviso that they be sent back to the Edmonton armory after the war.

There is one Saskatchewan battalion in each of the Canadian divisions at the front and it has been stated that a grant of $1,000 was made by the province of Saskatchewan to two of these battalions. This may not be true. It is a well known fact that every battalion in the divisions which followed the first into the field had a very substantial regimental fund. These funds were created by gifts of money from the towns and the cities where the battalions were organized and from profits on regimental canteens which their long periods of training in Canada made possible as a result of the unfortunate experience at the first division at Valcartier.

The colonel of this battalion and some of his friends purchased very recently one thousand pairs of socks for the boys, but of course unless we get funds from somewhere our private resources as our regimental funds will soon be exhausted and there will undoubtedly be great discomfort.

It may not be possible for the province to grant money out of its treasury, but I am satisfied that if the prominent citizens would take the matter up, the people would be very willing and even anxious to help us along. You must be aware of the reputation which the battalion has gained. I have sent you a copy of our Christmas annual. In this you will read what the senior Canadian General said of the Fifth. But his words there have been altered by the censor, so I am now enclosing General Currie's statement in his own handwriting, which I will ask you to please preserve.

I could tell you many things but I do not think it is necessary. It is stated that the Fifth Battalion has gained more honors and decorations in the field than any other Canadian regiment. It has been specially mentioned in despatches and after one very trying engagement, Sir Douglas Haig said, "I am proud to have a battalion of this description in my army and wish to thank you for the magnificent gallantry which you have displayed." No higher words of praise have ever been given to any unit, and I am sure you all have every reason to feel proud of Saskatchewan's representatives in the first Canadian division.

Will you not take the matter up in a vigorous way and perhaps a sort of Fifth Battalion day could be arranged throughout the province? We had recently a draft of 250 men from Weyburn and Estevan so men like Dr. Mitchell and Hon. Geo. Bell ought to be interested. Of the thousands of reinforcements we have had with the exception of about four hundred, all have been from Saskatchewan so that every city, town and village is or has been represented in this unit.

I imagine that the ladies would at once do something if the right ones started things. Lt.-Col. H. M. Dyer, D.S.O., is naturally somewhat different about writing you as he himself is not from Saskatchewan, but he has spent a great deal of his own money on the boys and besides being a very gallant and capable soldier is a kind and big-hearted gentleman. I have told him that I wished to address you in this connection and he has consented. Would you be so kind as to communicate with him about the battalion and its affairs?

I have been greatly honored by being asked by the 5th Battalion to write an introduction to this French magazine published as a Christmas greeting by the officers, non-commissioned officers and men of the regiment to their many friends throughout the empire. There is nothing I would not do to oblige the 5th Battalion and so I comply with their request, fully realizing my inability to do proper justice to my theme.

I am quite sure that all who had the pleasure of reading the "Christmas Garland," published by this battalion in 1915, have been awaiting this year's number with eager anticipation. They will not be disappointed and doubtless will find the 1917 number still more entertaining.

For there will be a 1917 number. The war is by no means over, nor is the end even in sight. The struggle must not and will not cease until the power, which has violated every principle of right and honor, which has ruthlessly disregarded the rights of neutral nations, which has treated its most solemn obligations as 'mere scraps of paper', which has murdered innocent women and children, which has maltreated its prisoners,' which has bayonetted our wounded, shall be forever destroyed.

As to how the war is going to end, the men in the trenches have not the slightest doubt. They are the greatest optimists in the empire. Even in the dark days, now happily past, when our men were few, when machine guns were very, very scarce on our side, when we had little artillery and less ammunition, the same optimism prevailed. The British soldier still had his bayonet and was anxious to use it.

Now it is no longer three rounds per gun per day. We can give and do give more than we receive, still we do not yet give enough. More men and more guns are necessary and Canada must see to it that when a Canadian soldier falls, another is immediately ready and trained to take his place. She has done well in the past. The future demands greater efforts or former sacrifices will count as naught. Were any Canadian soldier in France asked to send a message to his beloved home-land, that message would most probably be—Be of good cheer, send us more men and please don't forget our returned wounded.

But I am wandering somewhat from my subject. I intimated in my opening sentence that the 5th Battalion had many friends. It richly deserves them all and these friends must be intensely proud of the battalion's record. No battalion in all our gallant corps has a prouder one. During the twenty-one months the battalion has fought in France, it has been "over the parapet" many times, has never failed to reach its objective, and has never been driven from a single inch of trench captured or occupied. It enjoys the absolute and implicit confidence of all commanders and the measure of a unit's efficiency is the amount of confidence placed in it. The Fifth has resolutely and gallantly performed every duty, nobly responded to every demand, patiently and cheerfully endured every hardship and discomfort. It has made many sacrifices, but these have not been made in vain. A standard of devotion to duty has been set which must be emulated. The record of its fighting prowess fills many a page in the glorious history of the heroic deeds of those who so proudly wear the word Canada on their shoulder straps, and the half has not yet been told. It has been mentioned in despatches by the commander-in-chief. It has played the game. Thank God for such battalions as the Fifth, and there are many such in Britain's mighty and victorious army.

And so I commend this magazine to all, feeling certain that those who read it will be more than repaid for the time thus spent and asking that they will not forget the men who are daily laying down their lives in order that "Peace on Earth and Good-Will to Man" may once more prevail.

1st Canadian Division,
November, 1916.

You are at liberty to use, if you deem it necessary, General Currie's eulogy and any portions of this letter. I would prefer not to be mentioned myself as I do not like either notoriety or advertisement.

Yours truly,
(Signed) F. B. BAGSHAW.

Mosquitoes

Abolish Breeding Places to Eliminate the Pests

One of the worst summer pests with which humanity has to contend is the mosquito, and yet those who suffer most usually do least to abolish the cause. Most people endeavor to protect themselves from mosquitoes, but the place to secure the greatest results is where they breed.

Mosquitoes breed in stagnant water. Rain water barrels, old tin cans or pails partly filled with water, and stagnant pools offer welcome breeding places. These should be either drained or protected. People at summer resorts and campers in wooded districts are much troubled with mosquitoes and this pest greatly minimizes the number who would spend their summers in the open air.

To prevent them breeding, stagnant water, if it cannot be drained off, should be sprinkled with low-grade kerosene, which will quickly form a film over the surface and prevent the larvae coming to the surface to breathe.

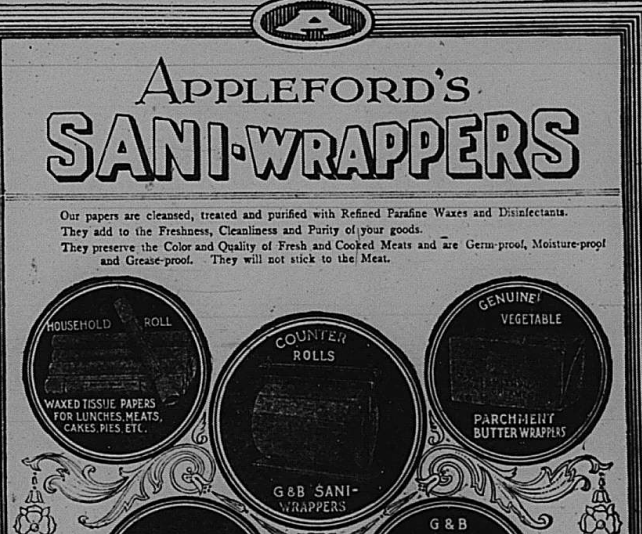
For protecting the person from mosquitoes, many substances may be used to rub on the hands and face, one being composed of one ounce each of castor oil, alcohol and lavender water; another, one ounce of oil of citronella and four ounces of liquid vaseline, while oil of cassia has been used to good effect and the odor is not objectionable.

There are many powders on the market which are more or less efficient insecticides. The foresters of the Commission of Conservation, in their surveys, have used a powder, "Buhach," which was found very effective when burned in the tents in the evening before retiring, the mosquitoes and flies being killed by the smoke fumes.

APPLEFORD'S

SANI-WRAPPERS

Our papers are cleansed, treated and purified with Refined Paraffine Waxes and Disinfectants. They add to the Freshness, Cleanliness and Purity of your goods. They preserve the Color and Quality of Fresh and Cooked Meats and are Germ-proof, Moisture-proof and Grease-proof. They will not stick to the Meat.



MUCH BETTER AND NO HIGHER IN PRICE.
ASK YOUR DEALER FOR SANI-WRAPPERS OR WRITE US DIRECT FOR SAMPLES AND PRICES.

Appleford's Carbon Coated Counter Sales Books are no dearer than the ordinary kind. Now made with new improved Formulas and Appliances and better than ever before. If you are not a customer, write us for a sample book.

Appleford Counter Check Book Co., Limited

HAMILTON, CANADA

OFFICES AND WAREHOUSES AT TORONTO, MONTREAL, WINNIPEG and VANCOUVER.

ROYAL YEAST
MAKES PERFECT BREAD

Why Don't Restaurants Use Sticky Fly Paper

Instead of Nauseating Guests With the Gory Fly Swatter

Now that fly time is again withus, diners at many restaurants are forced to watch individual fly swatting campaigns while endeavoring to enjoy the food ordered.

Unless one is blessed with more than ordinary poise, such interludes take the joy out of life and make summer dining a debatable pleasure. Why don't restaurant managers and soda fountain clerks and all who offer the public food and drink come to their senses and substitute the unobtrusive fly paper—that reliable sticky fly paper that does the work quietly but so thoroughly.

So you, the innocent bystander, can eat untroubled by buzzing marauders or an active campaign for their extermination.

And just remember, Mr. Restaurant Keeper, that flies in the dining room, swatted and unswatted, indicate more flies in the kitchen and general untidy conditions. They are a very decided indication of bad housekeeping, very easily eliminated from your domestic arrangements by good screens, and the above mentioned fly paper. You would be horrified at the idea of mice or cockroaches invading the sacred precincts of your dining room, but flies are just as objectionable. Clear them out and let your patrons eat in peace.

SUMMER HEAT HARD ON BABY

No season of the year is so dangerous to the life of little ones as is the summer. The excessive heat throws the little stomach out of order so quickly that unless prompt aid is at hand the baby may be beyond all human help before the mother realizes he is ill. Summer is the season when diarrhoea, cholera infantum, dysentry and colic are most prevalent. Any one of these troubles may prove deadly if not promptly treated. During the summer the mothers' best friend is Baby's Own Tablets. They regulate the bowels, sweeten the stomach and keep baby healthy. The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

German Public Uneasy

The crown council called by Emperor William was held in Berlin, according to an Exchange Telegraph despatch from Amsterdam, but no announcement as to what took place at the gathering has been made.

"The German public is very uneasy regarding the absence of news as to the decisions of the crown council which the emperor held," says the despatch. "Only in times of greatest stress are such meetings held."

Other advices from the same source say that the meeting of the crown council lasted three hours, being one of the longest on record since July, 1914, when Emperor William signed the mobilization order that preceded the declaration of war. The ministers of both the empire and the kingdom were in atendance, together with the members of the emperor's military and naval cabinet.

It is believed, says the despatch, that one of the results of the council will be the introduction of a franchise bill for Prussia granting universal direct suffrage and the secret ballot.

Farmer—On which side do you milk a cow?

New War Hand—The outside.—New York Sun.

WOMAN SICK TWO YEARS

Could Do No Work. Now Strong as a Man.



Chicago, Ill.—"For about two years I suffered from a female trouble so I was unable to walk or do any of my own work. I read about Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound in the newspapers and determined to try it. It brought almost immediate relief. My weakness has entirely disappeared and I never had better health. I weigh 165 pounds and am as strong as a man. I think money is well spent which purchases Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound."—Mrs. Jos. O'Bryan, 1755 Newport Ave., Chicago, Ill.

The success of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, made from roots and herbs, is unparalleled. It may be used with perfect confidence by women who suffer from displacements, inflammation, ulceration, irregularities, periodic pains, backache, bearing-down feeling, flatulency, indigestion, dizziness, and nervous prostration. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is the standard remedy for female ills.

Cost of Preserving Greatly Exaggerated

Women Now Determined to Save the Fruit Crop

Last summer many women did not put up their regular supply of homemade preserves; and bitterly they regretted it. They became scared at what they called the high price of sugar. When sugar reached 7 1-2 cents a pound, they let the strawberries and cherries go by. When sugar sold at 8 cents and 8 1-2 cents, they permitted the luscious peaches, pears, plums and apples to rot on the ground.

But never again. This summer will see a genuine, old time revival in homemade preserving; because the women of Canada now realize what a foolish extravagance it was to do without preserves; especially when the increased cost of putting them up is infinitesimal.

As a matter of fact, every woman can prove—with her first lot of strawberries, that the increased cost of sugar is surprisingly small.

Turning back the files of papers publishing market prices, we find that in 1912, 1913 and 1914, up to the outbreak of war the average price of granulated sugar was 5 1-2 cents a pound. Today the best granulated sugar retails at 8 1-2 cents. This is an average of 3 cents a pound for the whole of the country.

A quart jar of preserved berries or fruit, requires but half a pound of sugar; so that the increased cost of preserving, due to the increased cost of sugar, is only 1 1-2 cents a quart, compared with the cost of preserving before the war when sugar was unusually cheap.

Now is the time for the women of Canada to come gallantly to the aid of the country, and help to conserve our food supplies. The fruit crop this year promises to be a record one, both in quality and quantity. Foreign markets being closed because of the shortage in transportation, it rests almost entirely with our homemakers as to whether this crop worth millions is to be a source of profit or a complete loss.

With the home pantries filled with delicious jams, preserves and jellies; with these delicacies served for dessert instead of pies and cakes enormous quantities of wheat will be released for the troops in France and for the starving children in Belgium.

A careful consideration of the above facts will show to the Canadian housewife that sugar is not too high for preserving profitably; that the increased cost of sugar has not materially increased the cost of homemade preserves; and that preserving is both an economy and a patriotic action.

State of Ohio, City of Toledo,
Lucas County, ss.
Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.
FRANK J. CHENEY.
Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886.
A. W. GLEASON,
(Seal) Notary Public.
Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts through the Blood on the Mucous Surfaces of the System. Send for testimonials free.
F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by all druggists, 75c.
Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Enemy Aviators Afraid

Captured Flier Relates Why He Slid to Earth Instead of Behind Own Lines

German aviators are being told by their superior officers that capture by the French or Americans means torture. Evidence comes from the front of the enemy's growing lack of air morale and the fear with which he enters combat. Near the headquarters of the Lafayette Escadrille, Aviator Gailer, French flyer of an escadrille working in conjunction with the American birdmen, attacked a German biplane. Twenty-five well placed shots wounded the enemy pilot in the arm. The latter, obsessed by fear of capture became so frightened that he almost lost control of his machine. He hurriedly and ungracefully planed down to the nearest point and landed. It was behind the French lines. He could have easily manoeuvered in such a manner as to reach the German lines in safety.

The story of the German airman's fear developed when he was questioned by his French and American captors. He explained that, during the combat, his machine gunner had hidden in the body of the biplane too much afraid to look at the attacking French machine. Before leaving their aerodrome both had been impressed that they would be doomed to hideous physical agony if captured. They were, accordingly relieved when told that a prison camp with better food than they might expect in Germany was the worst they could expect.

Canada's Trade Still Going Up

Canada's total trade for April and May, the first two months of the fiscal year, was $408,606,875, compared with $269,509,815 for the same two months last year. Imports amounted to $194,404,188 and exports $214,202,685. Imports for May amounted to $107,596,379, an increase of nearly forty million. Exports for the same period were $152,000,000, an increase of fifty-five million. There was an increase in every class, but the big increases were twenty-five million in agricultural products and twenty-five million in manufacturers' customs. Revenue for May increased four million.

"Won't you give me a kiss to remember you by?"

"You'll remember longer the kiss you didn't get," said the wise girl. And he did.

Co-Operating With American Fleet

Brazil Helping to Hunt German Sea Raiders

Brazil's navy has begun co-operating with the American fleet in South American waters in hunting down German sea raiders and watching for German submarines.

Sending of a special diplomatic mission to Brazil to arrange for greater co-operation of forces and the closest possible co-operation of the two governments is under consideration.

Without formal declaration of war, Brazil thus practically has joined the United States against Germany. Whether Brazil will supplement her action by a formal declaration of war is regarded as doubtful because the government at Rio de Janeiro is inclined to regard its action rather as defensive than aggressive.

Brazil's seizure of the war-bound German ships has added to her merchant marine more than 150,000 tons which with that already at her disposal will, it is believed, contribute materially to the solution of the problem of getting supplies to the Allies.

Brazil's navy is the largest of the South American group and in connection with the American fleet commanded by Admiral Caperton, it is believed the work of keeping the south Atlantic clear of enemy craft will be greatly facilitated.

A plan for safeguarding ships carrying foodstuffs to Europe already has been put into effect.

Sores Heal Quickly.—Have you a persistent sore that refuses to heal? Then, try Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil in the dressing. It will stop sloughing, carry away the proud flesh, draw out the pus and prepare a clean way for the new flesh. It is the recognized healer among oils and myriads of people can certify that it healed where other oils failed utterly.

Three Mammoth Improvements

England Ready for Tunnel Under the Channel

Great Britain is contemplating three mammoth improvements in communication—a tunnel to France under the English channel, a tunnel connecting England and Ireland, and a canal between the Forth and Clyde rivers.

The first project is so far advanced that a writer in a newspaper in London is able to outline a model village accommodating a population of at least 5,000, which will house workmen and their families at the end of the tube on this side of the channel.

It is estimated the work will take six years in the most favorable circumstances.

Work on the tunnel will be vigorously prosecuted the moment the British government gives the word.

The French participants in the project are all ready to do their share. They have obtained the legal permission required and are assured of the necessary capital, despite the financial drainage of the war.

The French government many years ago made land available for a terminal between Sangatte and Wissant and in other places. The French Channel Tunnel company even did a small amount of work at Wissant.

The tunnel will connect with the Northern railroad in France.

It is proposed to start operations on a small scale, with only a few hundred laborers. This number would be gradually increased until a total of 1,500 or more is reached for the forces working from the London end.

Besides the model village, buildings of a temporary character will be erected close to the sea, including sheds where the men can take hot or cold baths and leave their working clothes in lockers.

Nearby will be a fully equipped hospital for the treatment of accident cases. The headings in the tube, the various workshops, the hospital and the village will all be connected by telephone, and the chief engineer will also be in close touch with the military authorities.

Shocked at Depravity of Enemies

The Reichstag was opened recently with a speech by the president, who said that the war continued to rage and asked what a "shocking amount of misery and distress would be spared the world if Germany's enemies had agreed to the magnanimous peace offer of Emperor William and his allies to find a peace which would preserve the honor and the interests of all nations." The Reichstag's president declared that the war aims of Germany's enemies meant disruption of Germany and her allies but that against this existed the unanimous duty to resist with all her power and defend Germany's future, cost what it may.

"Did you know that the Bentleys are moving?"

"Moving? Why, they've only been here a year. People are just beginning to get to know them."

"That's why they're going."—Clippings.

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, Etc.

Would Endanger the Empire

The semi-official Bayerische Staats Zeitung of Munich protests against the efforts being made to introduce a parliamentary regime in Germany, alluding to the plan as "a measure which is impossible, because it would endanger the very existence of the empire.

"It must be fought with the utmost energy," continues the newspaper. "On the other hand, measures in conformity with the federal character of the empire and capable of assuring closer collaboration between the imperial authorities and the representatives of the people cannot be received with satisfaction as likely to promote the interests of the country."

Redpath SUGAR



2 and 5 lb. Cartons—
10, 20, 50 and 100 lb. Bags.

No one ever doubts REDPATH quality, because in its Sixty Years of use no one has ever bought a barrel, bag or carton of poor Redpath sugar. It is made in one grade only—the highest.

"Let Redpath Sweeten it." 12

Canada Sugar Refining Co., Limited, Montreal.

Big Trade Increase

Remarkable Increase Shown for First Two Months of Present Fiscal Year

The report of American Consul-General John G. Foster, stationed at Ottawa, shows that the trade of the Dominion of Canada for the first two months of the present fiscal year beginning with April 1, 1917, has shown a remarkable increase as compared with the corresponding months of 1916, the total value of the imports of merchandise for consumption and the domestic exports amounting to $408,606,873, as compared with $269,590,815 in 1916. The merchandise imported for consumption amounted to $194,404,188 compared with $199,845,642 in 1916. The domestic exports were $214,202,685, compared with $149,745,173 one year previous. The duty collected during the first two months of the fiscal year 1917, amounted to $30,858,308, compared with $22,887,138 for the same period in 1916.

Counter Check Or Sales Books

Mr. Merchant:—

If you are not already using our Counter Check or Sales Books we would respectfully solicit your next order. Years of experience in the manufacture of this line enable us to give you a book as nearly perfect as it is possible to be made in these difficult times.

All classes and grades of paper are now from 100 to 400 per cent. higher than they were two years ago. Carbon papers, waxes for coated books, labor, in fact everything that goes into the cost of counter check or sales books are very high in price. Notwithstanding these facts, our modern and well equipped plant for this particular work enables us to still keep our prices reasonably low. Before placing your next order write us for samples and prices, or consult the proprietor of this paper.

We make a specialty of Carbon Back or Coated Books, also O.K. Special Triplicate books. On these, and our regular duplicate and triplicate separate Carbon Leaf Books, we number among our customers the largest and best commercial houses from coast to coast. No order is too large or too small to be looked after carefully.

We have connections with the largest paper mill in Canada, ensuring an ample supply of the best grade paper used in counter check books. You are therefore assured of an extra grade of paper, prompt service and shipments.

Waxed Papers and Sanitary Wrappers

We also manufacture Waxed Bread and Meat Wrappers, plain and printed; Confectionery Wrappers, Pure Food Waxed Paper Rolls for Home Use, Fruit Wrappers, etc.

Write for samples of our G. & B. Waxed Papers used as a meat Wrapper. It is both grease and moisture proof, and the lowest priced article on the market for this purpose.

Genuine Vegetable Parchment for Butter Wrappers

We are large importers of this particular brand of paper. Our prices on 8x11 size in 100M quantities and upwards, are very low considering the present high price of this paper. We can supply any quantity printed "Choice Dairy Butter" from stock.

Our machinery and equipment for Waxing and Printing is the most modern and complete in Canada and ensures you first-class goods and prompt service.

APPLEFORD COUNTER CHECK BOOK COMPANY, LTD.
Hamilton, Canada.

Offices: Toronto, Montreal, Winnipeg, Vancouver.

Bread Card Thieves Active in Berlin

After an interval of quiet bread card thieves have resumed their handiwork in Berlin. According to reports reaching London, 18,000 weekly bread cards were found in one raid. These cards represented more than twenty tons of bread.

Biggins spends all his time playing golf.

Yes. He says he hasn't much chance to make valuable business acquaintances simply by sitting in his office.—Washington Star.

After the Movies
Two Eyes for a Lifetime
Murine is for Tired Eyes. Red Eyes—Sore Eyes—Granulated Eyelids. Rests—Refreshes—Restores. Murine is a Favorite Treatment for Eyes that feel dry and smart. Give your Eyes as much of your loving care as your Teeth and with the same regularity.
CARE FOR THEM. YOU CANNOT BUY NEW EYES!
Sold at Drug and Optical Stores or by Mail.
Ask Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago, for Free Book

Japan's Shipping For American Steel

Arrangements Under Way Whereby U. S. Will Secure Transport Facilities

"The Japanese government is making arrangements with the United States government whereby Japan will get steel in exchange for ships. The first part of the agreement will be that the United States expedite shipments of steel for Japanese shipyards, and in return Japan will send about 50,000 tons of ships to carry United States troops and war material to Europe.

"A further effort will be made by Japanese ship builders to induce Gen. Goethals to order ships for the emergency fleet from Japan. These shipowners say they can complete steel steamers and have them in commission in four months if they get the steel. American producers have been quoting Japanese ship builders as high as 12 cents a pound for fabricated steel plates. Deliveries are slow and Japanese construction is held up by shortage of plates. If the shipping board places orders and rushes deliveries of steel, the plentiful supply of cheap labor will enable Japan to build 10,000 ton steamers in a few months at a price considerably below the present market price."

The same authority says that Japan is sending more warships to the Mediterranean and the Atlantic war zones.

Holloway's Corn Cure takes the corn out by the roots. Try it and prove it.

The Wrong Flag

Only the Union Jack Should Be Flown on Land in Canada

If a flag is to be regarded merely as a bit of bunting that may be used, along with any other bit of colored cloth, for decorative purposes, nobody need feel concerned as to the manner in which it is used. But if flags are to be, as they should be, national symbols, there should be an intelligent study of them so that they may be used only in the proper way. There is need of such study in Canada. Although frequent efforts have been made to instruct the public respecting the proper flag to be shown in Canada there is still lamentable misunderstanding on the subject and a widespread use of the wrong flag. Even in quarters to which the general public might reasonably look for guidance, the mistake is made. A large number—probably a majority—of those who desire to show the flag are still under the erroneous impression that the Canadian flag is the one commonly called the Red Ensign, a red flag having a small Union Jack in an upper corner and the Canadian Arms in the fly. On any public holiday, or any occasion on which a flag is displayed, this Red Ensign will be found more frequently than any other flag. All who desire to use a flag, and all who like to see the National flag shown, should take the trouble to note that this use of the Red Ensign on land is quite incorrect. The nearly similar Red Ensign without the Dominion Arms, is the authorized flag of the British Merchant Marine. It is a sea flag, and cannot with propriety be flown on land. The same class of flag, with the Dominion Arms in the fly, is authorized as that of the Canadian Merchant Marine, that is, of British vessels registered in Canada. It too is a sea flag only, and it cannot be properly flown on land. Wherever that flag is flown on the staff of one of our buildings, or in one of our public places, its use is distinctly improper.

Many flag dealers, apparently, not understanding the flag question, have assumed that this red flag is the National flag of Canada, and have stocked up with it. They should be made to understand the mistake and to avoid the repetition of it. The only flag that can properly be flown on Canadian soil as the National flag of Canada is the Union Jack. The Red Ensign is the correct flag for a Canadian merchant ship, and it may be used with other flags for decorative purposes anywhere in Canada. But it should never be seen on the staff on land in Canada. Only the Union Jack is entitled to that honor.

If flags are to be used at all, it is surely worth while making a correct use of them.—From the Montreal Journal of Commerce.

Uncle Ezra—I hear your boy has joined the Aviation Corps.

Uncle Eben—Yes, and I'm afraid he won't make good.

Uncle Ezra—What makes you think so?

Uncle Eben—He's so durn forgetful that he's liable to take the machine up and come down with—Puck.

Facilitating Train Movements In U. S.

American Roads Taking Drastic Measures to Speed Up Freight Shipments

In order to facilitate train movements and release passenger train crews for other work, the railways of the United States are making drastic reductions compared to which those in Canada early this year appear mild. Thus, for instance, the Pennsylvania railroad has eliminated no less than 102 trains, or more than double the number taken off the whole of the Canadian railways. This will cut down the passenger movement by an amount equivalent to 2,268,000 train miles per annum or over 6,500 train miles every week day. A number of parlor cars, restaurant cars and observation cars are being discontinued. The Boston and Maine has taken off no less than 255 trains, or more than five times the number taken off in Canada, saving approximately 41,000 train miles per week. Strenuous efforts are also being made to increase the carload and to impress on merchants the importance of rapid unloading so that the freight equipment shall be kept busy to its utmost capacity, and terminals should be kept clear. The American railroads realize that speed in freight movement is one of the greatest aids they can give to help win the war and according to all reports are achieving remarkable results. It is up to Canadians to see that Canada is not left behind in this patriotic race.

The Pill That Brings Relief.—When, after one has partaken of a meal he is oppressed by feelings of fulness and pain in the stomach he suffers from dyspepsia, which will persist if it be not dealt with. Parmelee's Vegetable Pills are the very best medicine that can be taken to bring relief. These pills are specially compounded to deal with dyspepsia, and their sterling qualities in this respect can be vouched for by legions of users.

Scarcity of Food Much Less

Allies Cannot Hope to Conquer Enemy by Starvation

A special correspondent who has just returned from an extensive trip through Germany and Austria, going as far south as Trieste, gained the impression that the allies should not hope to conquer the enemy by starvation. He says the scarcity of food is much less than a short time ago, because vegetables are plentiful in the central powers.

The correspondent was with the Austrian troops on the Isonzo front; they lacked nothing of food. In the Carso region only water was needed. Yet there were more than two litres of water daily for each soldier.

In Vienna the correspondent stood in crowds lined before the Market hall, the milk and butcher shops. Nowhere did he hear any one express a desire for peace. They complained, rather seriously, about the lack of sugar, of soap, of the small bread ration. But they said, in effect, rather seriously: "This has been going on for three years. Why not for two more years?"

These Viennese seemed to be convinced that if they closed their eyes and cultivated their palates, they will become accustomed to any substitute for any food.

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

New Promotion Regulations

The Canadian Associated Press understands that new regulations have been issued governing the promotion and graduation of officers with the Canadian overseas forces. Promotion will be by selection based on efficiency, but seniority and length of service must be considered. It is learned that special orders have been issued for Canadian drafts training in England to be supplied on their despatch overseas with Canadian boots in good condition and properly broken.

Nature Says
"I can remedy most ills, and help you to escape many ailments, if you give me timely aid." Naturally, Nature prefers
BEECHAM'S PILLS
Largest Sale of Any Medicine in the World. Sold everywhere. In boxes, 25c.

LABOR PREMIER HUGHES UPHOLDS CONSCRIPTION

Australia's Determination to Give All in War is Nobly Expressed—German Overtures Repulsed

Premier Hughes of Australia outlined the attitude of that commonwealth toward the war in an address at the Ottawa Canadian Club. He declared, as a Labor representative, that preparedness, and compulsory military service were essential to the security of any free people. The Premier's address was greeted with prolonged cheers. Among the hearers were the Duke of Connaught, Sir Robert Borden, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, and many other prominent men of the Dominion.

After praising the "dauntless bravery of the Canadians," Premier Hughes declared historic Balaclava was not to be compared with the charge of the Eighth Australian Light Horse, where only fifteen survived out of 500. When the order for the charge was given, ten hours before it took place, the men knew that for most of them it meant certain death, and they gave farewell messages for friends at home to their comrades in the trenches. Australians, the Premier declared, valued their democracy and liberty and are ready to fight for them to the last man. He said every man should be educated in the first duty of citizenship, which is ability to defend his country, his home, and himself.

"We could have purchased an ignoble peace," Premier Hughes asserted. "The Germans were prepared to treat Canadians as an independent nation and to confer a like favor on Australia. Germany now knows that she is fighting not only England but also the men of adventure and resolution in all the British dominions, who will fight to the end alongside those who gave them their traditions. We shall not quit while life remains in us. The safety of the dominions of the empire was due to the British navy, and it is because of the strengthening of the navy that we live as free men to-day. Had Britain been prepared as well by land as by sea there would have been no war."

FARMS AND THE WAR

Canadian Development Depends on Agriculture and Thrift

A Dominion Government bulletin says: Canada's future lies in the future of her agriculture. To make the best use of the opportunities that are and will be, to take our rightful place in the world's economics, we must toil without ceasing, we must produce and improve, we must bend all our energies to results, we must utilize waste and, amidst it all, we must focus our eyes upon the future and pay our respects to conservation. Our position is unique in nearness to and in our facilities for reaching the best markets. Transportation may be difficult and expensive, but it will not always be so, and when the time comes for greater freedom of trade we must be prepared for it. This can be done not alone by industry, but also by economizing; not by hoarding, but by the judicious use of our resources. A truth ever to be borne in mind is that what is wasted by fools is turned into profit by the wise. Even in the midst of its campaign of destruction and ferocity, Germany, so word is flashed across the sea, is devoting attention to education and material improvement and development.

Elkhorn Council

Council met in the Council Room on Tuesday, Augt. 7th, the Mayor and Councillors Crosby and Webster present.

Minutes of last meeting were read and adopted on motion of Crosby—Webster.

Crosby—Webster—That a grant of $100 be given to the Agricultural Society.

The Treasurer's financial report for July, was read and ordered to be filed for future reference.

Accounts amounting to $57.65 were passed by the finance committee and ordered paid.

Councillor Crosby gave notice that at the next meeting of Council he would introduce a bylaw for the purpose of empowering the council to purchase land for a gravell pit from the Agricultural Society and also to empower them to sell part of the same to the municipality of Wallace.

The Clerk was instructed to advertise for tenders for the placing of 400 yards of gravel, more or less, on the streets as directed by the chairman of Public Works.

Council adjourned to meet at the call of the Mayor.

A. M. Frazer, Clerk.

TENDERS WANTED FOR GRAVELLING

TENDERS for hauling and spreading four hundred (400) yds. or more of gravel on the streets of the village of Elkhorn will be received by the undersigned up to 6 p.m. Monday, August 20th. Work to be completed by September 15th. The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

A. M. FRAZER, Clerk.

FARM LANDS

Oregon & California Railroad Co. Grant Lands. Title to same revested in United States by Act of Congress dated June 9, 1916. Two million three hundred thousand acres to be opened for settlement and sale. Power site, Timber and Agricultural Lands. Containing some of the best land left in the United States. Now is the opportune time. Large Sectional Map showing lands and description of soil, climate, rainfall, elevations, etc. Postpaid One Dollar. Grant Lands Locating Co., Box 610, Portland, Oregon.

Insurance of all kinds

$1000 to let out on good security

Farms for Sale

A. M. FRAZER & SON

Commissioners in B.R.

Office over the Post Office

ELKHORN - MANITOBA

Electric Restorer for Men

Phosphonol restores every nerve in the body to its proper tension; restores vim and vitality. Premature decay and all sexual weakness averted at once. Phosphonol will make you a new man. Price $3 a box, or two for $5. Mailed to any address. The Scobell Drug Co., St. Catharines, Ont.

"The Elkhorn Mercury"

Published every Thursday afternoon from the Office, Richill Ave., Elkhorn, Manitoba.

RATE CARD

DISPLAY ADVERTISING

12 inches and over 15c. per inch

Under 12 inches, 20c. per inch

YEARLY CONTRACTS

Special Rates quoted.

CONDENSED ADVERTISING

50c. first insertion, 25c each subsequent insertion. Legal Advertising 12c. per line first insertion 8c per line each subsequent insertion. Local notice in ordinary reading type 10 cents. per line.

SUBSCRIPTION

1.50 per year in advance. $2.00 to the United States.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 16, 1917.

Fleming Locals

Mr. D. Park and family motored to Gerald on Wednesday of last week on a visit to Mrs. Ray Salkeld.

Miss Millicent Galbraith, of Regina, is visiting relatives in town.

Mrs. Cuthbert, of Winnipeg, is visiting for a few days at the home of Mrs. Geo. Morrow.

Miss R. A. Clarke is visiting friends at Grenfel.

Mrs. R. Chapple is visiting this week at the home of Mrs. O. Neff, Brandon.

Rev. Oliver Darwin, of Regina, preached at the Methodist Church, on Sunday last.

Reggie, the Cookee

—continued from last week

foundation of the jam the key-piece was buried in the centre. The mass would not pull, and to pick it away would take a month. Murphy, already four days behind schedule, looked like a copper-colored thundercloud. He threw aside his peavey.

"The dynamite!" he roared to the left in the rear. "The dynamite, you lazy cockney. And be quick!"

Showing his usual celerity, Reggy came poking ashore with the death-dealing case of dynamite swinging carelessly from a strap in his shoulder.

"Thunderation!" Murphy howled. He'll drop it, and blow us a million miles. The good-for-nothing dog!"

But Reggy didn't drop it. When he handed the case to Murphy, the thanks he got was one terrible look. Yet, unruffled, hands in pockets, pipe in mouth, Reggy watched the boss set the stick to break the jam. Murphy lit the fuse, thrust the long pole with the charge attached down into the heart of the pile, and ran for the rocks behind which the gang had taken shelter.

Heads were peering out as he came running in. "What's yon while?" asked Wilson.

"Where?" demanded the boss.

"At yon end of the jam. Look. See it move."

The whole gang stared. The white blur raised and showed distinctly on the brown logs.

"A handkerchief," Wilson ventured.

"A pinafore!" gasped Murphy. "My God, my boy!" He dashed towards the rapids.

And forgetful of danger the whole gang rose from shelter. Big Donald ran to help the boss, and Desouville ran to render possible help to him. In a flash they understood how it was. Young Dan had followed the cookee on the raft and climbed the muddle of logs that stretched to shore. There he was, perched astride a giant pine, laughing and waving his arms to the onrushing men.

From the rocks the gang watched. Reggy in the midst of them fathomless. "The fools," he broke out. "The bloomin' fools. They'll nevah do it, donch know. No time. They'll nevah——"

He paused and suddenly made a beeline for the head of the jam.

"Where in thunder you goin', you runt!" Shocky Dreen yelled. "They ain't there. They're on the tail."

"It's only 'arf as far," Reggy called.

"What's he mean?" asked Wilson.

"Dunno. He'll get catapulted hard. And the boss and Donald. Oh, God ain't it bitter! They'll never make the kid."

Murphy, frantic as a madman, was on the crest of the jam. Big Donald crouched below, ready to catch the tiny atom of humanity if the boss should be in time to toss it to him. Hopeless their endeavor looked, and the gang on shore waited, tense, to see the puff of smoke, to hear the crash of explosion, to witness the men and the boy go down in the writhing, grinding maelstrom of death. Every second they listened for it. Their ears strained for the sound, but it failed to come. Now, they thought, as the boss laid outstretched hands upon the lad, it must surely come. But the boss and Big Donald were racing for shore, and the gang prayed for another half-minute's respite. The fuse must have been a trifle long. They breathed another prayer that it might be slow as well, and on the heels of that prayer Murphy and Big Donald tumbled over the rocks among them with the boy.

And the boy, thinking it horse play, pulled at his father's beard and laughed.

"Daddy," he cried, "wot oo run for?"

Never an answer could Murphy give. There were choking sobs in his throat, and he hugged the lad tight in his brown arms.

"Three cheers for the boss. Three cheers for Big Donald!" Wilson shouted exultantly.

The rocks rang with the rejoicing, and a voice echoed the cheer from above. The men looked up and saw on the big lip of the gorge the cookee with a long pole on his shoulder.

"I know'd they would nevah do it," he piped. "No time, doncha know!"

"What, mon?" thundered Big Donald.

"No time," returned Reggy. The head was only 'arf as far."

He shoved out a grimy hand. In it was the dynamite charge with the fuse snuffed out.

THE PLACE ----and---- THE GIRL

By JENNIE A. STUART

This is a true and detailed account of a certain event which took place in the year of grace, nineteen hundred and—but figures are irksome reading, why write them? 'Twas the year when the snow came before the potatoes were dug, and apples were lying two deep under the orchard trees. You can each and all date the story to your own satisfaction. It happened in the pretty but unfamed village of Elmville which had lost itself to the world among a few small hills. The railroads had passed it by—not malicprobable engagement to another—she realized that quite clearly during the remainder of her ride, and during her campaign for pupils that evening and the next day.

Wednesday afternoon the doctor called to see Mr. Lafferty whose asthma had laid him low for a few days. He was greeted by Mrs. Lafferty.

"How do you do, Doctor, come right in. Yes, Joe has been pretty bad—he hasn't been able to go to bed for three nights now, and he only gets a wink or two of sleep sitting on the chair. Maud, you brng Dr. Ames a chair so he can sit by paw. What's that you knocked on the floor now? Pick it up right away. Do you hear me, Maud?"

Maud had by this time escaped to the yard so the doctor stooped and picked up the little piece of white cardboard—in doing so, he caught the name. "Miss Muriel Ramsay."

"Is this some friend of yours, Mrs. Lafferty," he asked.

"Oh, that's a young lady from town who was around wanting me to give the girls music lessons. She says she wants to get enough pupils to make it worth while coming out a day every week. She seemed to be a nice young lousily, but unwittingly, thereby providing old Ben Stover with the life occupation of stage-driver. One afternoon he was in the city leaning against a post on a side street waiting for the time to come to start back to Elmville when there appeared on the scene The Girl. Ben was a chivalrous man, and only once during the interview which followed did he so far forget himself as spit at the knob hole in the board walk.

"Pardon me," said The Girl, "but do you drive this stage to Elmville?"

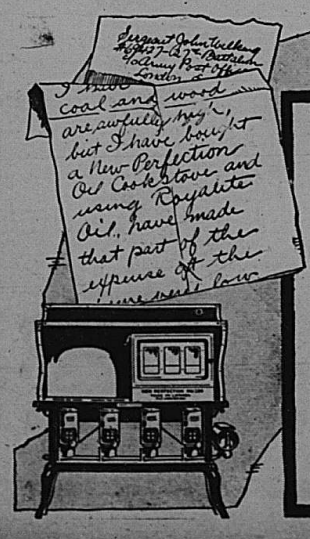
"Yes, miss. I've driven this stage for a matter of forty years now. Why, I remember coming in before this here part of the city was even built or thought of."

"Did you really? How interesting!" exclaimed the girl. "Do you go back and forth every day?"

"Every day rain or shine. Why I've seen me get through when the snow was drifted up level with the fence. By gum, you never see the weather now that we had in the old days. But was you wanting to go out to Elmville, ma'am?" asked Ben with a sudden recollection of business.

This was exactly what The Girl wanted to do, so the end of the next half hour found her sharing with the mail bag the inside of the clumsy vehicle. The stage-driver didn't care to drive twelve miles in silence, neither did he wish to confess total ignorance of his passengers and their

Continued on back page.



NEW PERFECTION OIL COOK STOVE

H. C. OF L. REDUCED BY NEW PERFECTION

The high cost of living is being daily reduced by 2,500,000 housewives who cook their meals on New Perfection Oil Cook Stoves.

With Royalite Coal Oil a New Perfection will cook your meal for from 5 to 10 cents

The Long Blue Chimney gives perfect combustion. All the heat goes to the food—no smoke, no waste.

Ask these dealers:

ELKHORN TRADING CO., LIMITED, Elkhorn, Man.

STEWART & MILLER, McAuley, Man.

C. H. HOLMES, McAuley, Man.

FRADER'S MERCANTILE AGENCY, Manson, Man.

THE IMPERIAL OIL COMPANY Limited

BRANCHES IN ALL CITIES

CHARLES E. BELL

Grain Grinding Wood Sawing Feed Store

Local Agent for Drysdale & Co., of Brandon, (C. H. Pierson Succrs.), Monumental Marble Manufacturers.

An excellent catalogue of designs at attractive prices will be submitted at any time.

Phone 17. South of track, Elkhorn.

BUY

Binders
Mowers and Rakes
Cream Separators
Oils and Greases
from



D. T. Carradice - Phone 46

Remember That Soldier Boy

He likes to get the local news from home

If you have a relative in training anywhere in Canada and are a Subscriber to The Elkhorn Mercury, you can keep that "Boy in Khaki" in close touch with the news of this district. Here's what to do —Leave the names and addresses at the office of this publication and every week we will send—

The Mercury Free of Charge

The Ford is Economical

THE average man can easily afford a Ford car. It is the most inexpensive car to drive.

20 to 25 miles on a gallon of gasoline is an every day occurrence. 33 miles is frequently reported by Ford owners. Yearly repair expenses of less than one dollar are not unusual. The car is light in weight and tires give more mileage on a Ford than on any other car.

You can buy a Ford for yourself and one for wife for the price of one car at $1000. You can run both Fords at about the same expense as for one larger, heavier car.

You can always sell a "used" Ford at a good price. You have to accept a big reduction for a "used" larger car.

Go and take a ride in the 1917 model. See how comfortable it is, and stylish too—stream line effect, tapered hood, crown fenders, beautiful finish. You need one for business. Your wife and children need one for pleasure and health.

The 1917 Ford Touring Car

$495.00

F. O. B. FORD, ONTARIO

W. J. PHILLPIS, ELKHORN, MAN.



Palmolive

The perfect toilet soap—made from Palm and Olive oils.

For delicate, beautiful complexions.

For every member of the family; and

For every toilet use.

Palmolive

2 LARGE CAKES FOR 25c.

J. MOONEY Druggist, Stationer and Optometrist, ELKHORN, Manitoba



Use Fish

Once in a while to help keep down the "high cost of living." Besides the change of diet is very beneficial

The choicest varieties on hand, also Fresh Beef, Mutton, Pork, Poultry

Shipments of Livestock about every two weeks—Dates will be announced in the local column.

GEORGE LIDSTER
Butcher and Livestock Dealer. Phone 3, Elkhorn

VULCANIZING

How about those old Tubes? Now is the time to save money by getting them repaired.

SAFERLITE LENSES, Ford size $2.00

The EMPIRE GRAIN SAVER works automatically, fits any binder, can be installed in 10 minutes.

We can fit all your WANTS in the AUTOMOBILE line.

We also overhaul Gas Threshing Outfits on your farm or at this shop. Prices reasonable.

GASOLENE MOBILOILS TIRES and ACCESSORIES

Residence Phone 97 ALWAYS AT YOUR SERVICE Office Phone 1

B. T. AXELSON Agent for: Chevrolet, Saxon, Dodge and Studebaker Cars ELKHORN, MAN.

Local Notes

Mr. W. Ewing left on Wednesday of last week for Assiniboia.

School starts on Tuesday next, August 21st.

Mr. C. R. Duxbury, of Winnipeg was in town last week end.

Mr. G. Moore, of Admiral, is visiting in town this week.

Mr. J. H. Miller was a Winnipeg visitor for a few days last week.

Mr. A. Swan shipped a car of stock on Monday.

Miss Stubbs, of Miami, is visiting in town.

Mrs. Elder, of Winnipeg, is the guest of her daughter-in-law.

Miss Estelle Mooney is visiting in the Virden district.

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Head of Wapella, spent Sunday with friends here.

Mrs. Wilkins left on Thursday last for a short visit with friends in southern Manitoba.

Mr. and Mrs. G. Harry motored over and spent the week end with relatives in the Newdale district.

Mr. E. C. Fisher, of Edmonton, on his return from Winnipeg, was in town over Friday.

Mr. W. Miller has been engaged by the Ogilvie Co. to take charge of their elevator at this point.

Miss R. Clarke, of Cochrane, Ont. was a visitor at the Manse last week.

The Tennis Club spent an enjoyable afternoon on the Moosomin courts last Thursday.

Mr. and Mrs. Steven and son have returned to Winnipeg after a prolonged visit here.

Mrs. T. Lacey left on Monday for a short visit with relatives at Winnipeg.

Mr. I. Phillips, of Mazenod, Sask. is visiting relatives in town this week.

Mrs. W. J. Thompson motored to Prelate, last Thursday to visit with relatives there.

Rev. J. E. Lane and son Homer of Baldur are the guests of the former's sister, Mrs. J. Mooney.

Lack of pasture and the probable shortage of feed are the reasons for so many cattle being shipped out of the district.

Mr. W. Stalker returned from a two week's vacation at Detroit Lakes, on Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Stewart, of Willen were Elkhorn visitors on Thursday last.

Mr. H. J. Jones and party of Oddfellows motored to McAuley on Tuesday night to install the officers of Rutherglen Lodge.

Mr. W. Phillips was in Winnipeg on Monday and Tuesday on business in connection with his Ford agency.

Tomorrow, Friday evening — A Mass Meeting of the electors of Virden constituency at the Auditorium theatre, Virden. Your attendance is strongly urged.

The Home Economic Society will hold a 15c. Tea in their rooms above the drug store, on Saturday, afternoon and evening Aug. 25th. Proceeds for the Red Cross.

Mr. Stetson, a wool grader of Winnipeg, was in town on Friday, in the interests of local sheep raisers. Over a ton of high grade wool is now awaiting shipment in the Vodden wasehouse.

The regular service will be held at the Presbyterian church on Sabbath evening next, at 7.30. Members of the Masonic fraternity will attend and special music will be rendered.

Mr. E. A. Stagner made a flying visit to Winnipeg last Friday and purchased a car of feed wheat. Mr. Stagner is feeding 140 hogs and will use the greater part of this wheat in getting them in shape for the market.

Word has been received of the death in action of Pte. F. Benton, on June 28th. Previous to joining the 45th Batt., Frank had worked in the district east of town and his steadiness and industry had won for him the respect and admiration of his employers.

Mr. A. Quarrie, of Oak Lake, inventor of the "O.K." Rack and Box Lifter was demonstrating this device in the district during the past week and has proved the machine to be a valuable help on the farm. While here he was the guest of Mr. R. de W. Waller.

On account of the increasing number of pupils in the public school, it has been found necessary to open up another room. Miss Frith of Winnipeg has been engaged and will take charge of the junior classes. Miss Kelsey, of Winnipeg has been engaged as assistant principal in place of Miss Simpson.

It gives great pleasure to hear from several sources that the boys at the front have recently received much enjoyment from the Home Economic parcels which were sent last fall. Although the gifts were a long time en route, the recipients in every case have been greatly cheered by them and their thanks are voluminous.

I.O.D.E. Notes

This Chapter will in the future contribute $10 a quarter to the military Y.M.C.A. who have been doing such excellent work among our soldiers.

The regular semi monthly Knitting Tea will be held at the home of Mrs. McCorkindale, on Wednesday August 22nd. Mesdames W. T. Clarke and McCorkindale will be hostesses on that day.

The regular monthly meeting of this Chapter will be held on Tuesday, Augt. 28th, at 3.30 p.m. in the Masonic Temple.

THE Woman

who uses—

GALT

recommends it because it is the only coal that gives all-round satisfaction in the kitchen.

The man who considers his wife will get the winter's supply in before the busy season and thus be assured of her comfort

R. A. KNIGHT
Hargrave Phone 53 Elkhorn
W. T. CLARKE, Manager

Let Us SERVE You

Exclusive Agent for Galt Coal

NOTICE

Beginning May 1st, the price of bread will be as follows—

12	Loaves	$1.00
6	"	50c
4	"	35c
3	Loaves or less ..... per loaf	10c

CREAMERY BUTTER 35c PER POUND

Apples, Oranges, Bananas, Strawberries

Ice Cream and Cold Drinks. Lunches to Order.

CHAS. G. WEBSTER
The Bakery, ELKHORN, MAN.

FREE Stationery

FOR CORRESPONDENTS

We require consistent correspondents at all rural points tributary to the Village of Elkhorn. We will furnish all the writing material necessary and A YEAR'S FREE SUBSCRIPTION to one reliable party in each district. APPLY NOW.

The Elkhorn Mercury - Phone No. 42

..PROSPERITY..

I can help you to locate the best of land. Come in and look over the list of improved and unimproved farms —NOW



The watchword wherever farming is concerned The fellow who can afford to buy a farm may soon become prosperous.

Money to Loan on Farm and Town Property. Hail, Fire & Life Insurance

R. de W. Waller
Commissioner in B.R. Elkhorn.

The Victor of Galicia

Had Romantic Rise From Humble Origin

Russia is ringing with the name of the latest hero of the war, Lieut.-General L. G. Korniloff, victor of Galacia, whose astonishing feat first proved that the new advance is no mere flash in the pan. General Korniloff is the most daring, chivalrous and scholary officer in the army. For a romantic rise from a humble origin, Russian history has only one parallel—that of Michel Vassilievitch Lomonosof, fisherman's son, poet, philosopher and creator of the modern Russian language in the first half of the eighteenth century.

From log cabin to general is the literal text of the chronicle of General Korniloff's career. Born 46 years ago, son of a need-stricken Karalinsk Cossack in Western Siberia, who later reared a large family on a pittance gained as the village clerk, young Korniloff early began rough forest work. At the age of 9 he received his first instruction. When barely 13 he, by his own exertions and all-night studies, qualified to enter the Siberian Cadets corps, largely composed of sons of local magnates. Thanks again to his own efforts, this indomitable Siberian pioneer character gained free training at the Michailovsk Artillery school, where his amazing mathematical faculties brought approval from the authorities, even though he was suspected, with reason, of being a secret revolutionary.

Next General Korniloff was an officer in the Guards, and being penniless he was obliged to serve in Turkestan. In the Japanese war he received the rank of colonel, and was entrusted with a desperate mission—that of covering the retreat from Mukden of one of General Kuropatkin's shattered armies. It was executed with such resolution and skill that he was given the St. George Cross. Later he travelled all through Turkestan, the Caucasus and Europe, studying, observing and writing invaluable books on Turkestan and the countries of Central Asia.

Amazing to strangers is his gift for language, for he speaks not only all European, but also Persian, Chinese and every dialect of Central Asia. At the outbreak of the great war he was in command of the Forty-eighth division, once called Suvoroff's, now Korniloff's. In Galicia in 1915 he repeated the Mukden feat, covering under an unexampled month-long hail of Austro-German shells wherein his own force broke through the encircling foe, but he himself was wounded and taken prisoner by the Austrians.

The enemy press related that their generals were so impressed with General Korniloff's accomplishments and noble bearing that the return of his sword showed greater honor to him than to their own victorious commander. His restless spirit did not long stand captivity. After a daring escape from an Austrian prison camp and astonishing adventures he reached Russia.

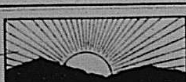
At the outbreak of the revolution he was invited to command the troops of Petrograd, implying full confidence in revolutionary Russia. When the disorders arose General Korniloff, fearing the necessity of repression, resigned, saying he would sooner shoot the foe than his own countrymen. He took command of the Eighth army, whose brilliant exploit is due primarily to him.

Making Cloth From Cork

The French have perfected a process for manufacturing a cheap waterproof cloth from cork that is at once warm and durable. The cork is cut into very thin slices and the slices are treated with chemicals. This chemical treatment is the essential part of the process, for it removes certain elements from the cork which make it brittle. After the treatment the sheets of cork can be rolled or folded without breaking. These elastic sheets are cemented to a background of thin cloth and the fabric is ready for use.

"It's when a man is in trouble that he realizes the value of a wife."

"Sure! He can put all his property in her name."—Boston Transcript.



A Perfect Day

should end—as well as begin—with a perfect food, say—

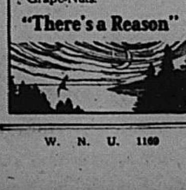
Grape-Nuts

with cream.

A crisp, delicious food, containing the entire nutriment of whole wheat and barley, including the vital mineral elements, so richly provided by Nature in these grains.

Every table should have its daily ration of Grape-Nuts.

"There's a Reason"



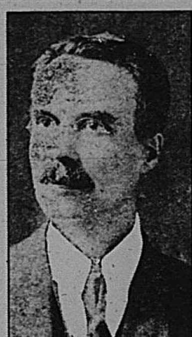
Community Work In Manitoba

Valuable Work Being Accomplished Under Direction of Manitoba Agricultural College

This new line of work has been recently undertaken by the Manitoba Agricultural College. Miss Esther Thompson went to Whitemouth on May first as a community worker. During the past winter she attended the college as a fourth year student. The following extracts from letters from her will give an idea of what she has been doing:

"I helped her with the housework while she went on papering. I did a good deal of baking for her, and as she watched me do it she would ask questions. I also made a fireless cooker and started to cook the porridge. I brought away with me some pieces of white satin and a wire frame which I yesterday made over into a very nice little hat for one of the girls. I took it back last night and she was very pleased with it. She said it seemed as though God had sent me just when she needed help."

"Today I visited five homes. All seem to know about me now, so they receive me quite kindly. I was asked to cover some upholstery. In the second I wrote two letters for samples of dress materials and promised to come back and help to make coat, and make a hat over. The third lady wanted some help with canning. The fourth wanted to get some Home Nursing pamphlets. In the fifth home was a little three-months-old baby who was being raised on the bottle. I spent two and a half hours here giving formulas and help and advice, and I am going back tomorrow to teach her how to make cream soups, etc. I also lectured to the school children today."



J. B. REYNOLDS
President Manitoba Agricultural College, Winnipeg

"I spent all morning with Mrs. X. (not Canadian). She has a three-months-old baby and has to bring it up on the bottle and knows very little about it, but is very glad to learn. I worked out formulas for her according to Dr. Holt, and showed her how to prepare albumen water, and finally I prepared her dinner which consisted of a cream soup and toast. She liked the soup and wanted to know how to make it. Her husband went to the city yesterday, so I wrote an account of the food we were giving, the methods of preparing, and time of feeding, etc., and sent it with him to their doctor, and he O. K.'d everything. I was very glad, as she has so much trouble with the child and the father just tells her to let it die, it is not worth the trouble. From dinner till five I worked for a lady (a different nationality). I was making over a hat, which I am going to finish this afternoon. At five I went back to see Mrs. X. and I made her an omelet for her supper. An old lady (different nationality still) was in, and she wasn't satisfied till she got a piece to take home to her husband. I also made a fireless cooker and started to cook the cream of wheat. After supper—going to deliver a bandage—I met Mrs. Y. She could not speak much English, but she asked me to come and fix her sewing machine, which I did."

". . . . . the youngest is twenty months old, and the mother was still nursing it because she could not afford to buy milk. Oh! she was so thin. She has to keep a family of seven on $2.20 a day—that is her husband's wage."

"This morning I again went back to Mrs. X. I showed her how to make barley water and showed her how to use the peptonizing powder the doctor had recommended."

"This morning I was called down to see about the milk a little baby was getting. Then I made a couple of calls. One wanted help with her sewing; the other wanted some help with the painting of some picture frames. The rest of the day I have spent on a house plan."

"The next two wanted help with their gardens. On May 18 I was called back to Mrs. F. to show her how to make barley water. She said since I came she has not worried so much now that she has someone to ask. At least three-quarters of the women I have met are ailing."

"I made seven calls yesterday. She wanted to know about the care of house plants. Tomorrow I am going to help a lady to cover her furniture."

"I planned a picnic program, and planned the program for the Girls' Club, who will meet every week. I am trying to get a soldier's little boy to the hospital for treatment."

"I have had so many requests for help, so I really have work heaped up on all sides. I cut out four suits of underwear for two little boys. In the afternoon I went to the school and laid out the basket ball field. The lady wanted to know how to take heat and tea stains off her oak table. The boy went to the hospital this morning. I arranged with the hospital and then I got the Patriotic Fund to pay the child's bill and expenses."

Several cases needing medical attention or operation have been reported to Dr. Fraser, provincial medical health officer and to the Patriotic Society. She has purchased for her work a basket ball, a clinical thermometer and an inexpensive equipment for giving a few cookery lessons.

The various things bought will be brought to the college and kept as equipment for such work in new districts. It is expected, as this valuable work becomes known, that districts will be willing to share expenses and make such outlay as seemes desirable.

WIRE CUTS

on Horses, Cattle, &c, quickly cured by

EGYPTIAN LINIMENT

For Sale by All Dealers
Douglas & Co., Prop'rs., Napanee, Ont.
(Free Sample on Request)

Mounts Into Many Millions

Gigantic Task Performed by Swiss Postal Authorities

A huge charitable work is performed by the Swiss postal authorities. The little mountain republic allows free postage not only to letters, packages, and money orders destined for prisoners of war, but also to all correspondence addressed by the prisoners and the interned civilians to their relatives and friends in some of the most thickly populated countries of Europe.

The mail matter which has thus been transmitted gratitously since the outbreak of the war mounts into many millions and statistics covering the period from September, 1914, to March, 1917, indicates that through the mediation of the Swiss federal post offices at Berne and Basle nearly 250 million letters and postal cards and 13 million small parcels have been taken over and reforwarded to the countries at war.

In the same period 48,335,153 parcels, some weighing up to eleven pounds, were forwarded to prisoners of war of all countries. Up to the end of March, 1917, 4,186,660 packages of bread were sent by post from Switzerland to Germany, weighing a total of 7,785,438 kilos and other huge consignments of bread were forwarded by rail. From September, 1914, to March, 1917, 6,681,063 money orders for prisoners of war were received and re-forwarded by the Swiss post amounting to a total of $93,679,749.10.

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows.

The Swagger Stick

The Universal Use of the Soldiers' Cane Is Explained

These cute little "swagger sticks" that officers in uniform are carrying on the street are the reverse of military in their appearance. Odd little affairs, sometimes not more than a foot and a half long and more suggestive of effeminacy than of masculine swagger. The swagger stick, as nearly as its origin can be traced, came from England, where, in days of piping peace, the soldier's very tight dress uniform made it almost impossible for him to dispose of his hands when walking about off duty, and it apparently became necessary for him to have something to carry and twirl. In England the private soldier carries a swagger stick as well as the officer. They are incongruous with khaki. But put a tight, red tunic on a man and a gay little pill box on the side of his head, and the stick becomes logical enough. However, swagger sticks are not carried in the trenches.—From the Boston Transcript.

Montreal, May 29th, '09.

Minard's Liniment Co., Limited.
Yarmouth N.S.

Gentlemen.—I beg to let you know that I have used MINARD'S LINIMENT for some time and I find it the best I have ever used for the joints and muscles.

Yours very truly,
THOMAS J. HOGAN,
The Champion Clog and Pedestal Dancer of Canada.

Not His Name

In Dublin a zealous policeman caught a cab driver in the act of driving recklessly. The officer stopped him and said:

"What's yer name?"

"Ye'd betther try and find out," said the driver peevishly.

"Sure, and I will," said the policeman, as he went round to the side of the cab where the name ought to have been painted; but the letters had been rubbed off.

"Aha," cried the officer. "Now ye'll git yerself into worse disgrace than ever. Yer name seems to be oblitherated."

"You're wrong!" shouted the driver triumphantly. "'Tis O'Sullivan!"

The Cow Beat Them to It

An official of the board of health in a town not far from Boston, notified a citizen that his license to keep a cow on his premises had expired. In reply to this letter, the official received the following communication:

"Monsieur Bord of helt—I jus get your notis that my licens to keep my cow has expire. I wish to inform you, M'sier Bord of Helt, that my cow she beat you to it—she expire t'ree week ago. Much oblig. Yours with respeck. PETE ——"

Deepest Mine In World

The deepest mine in the world is the Morro Velho in Brazil, the lowest galleries of which are 6,000 feet below the surface. The Morro Velho is a gold mine, worked by an English company. The gold-bearing vein descends into the earth like a great knife, at an angle of 45 degrees. The normal temperature at the bottom is only 113 deg. F., and by ventilation is kept down to about 100.

YES! MAGICALLY! CORNS LIFT OUT WITH FINGERS

You say to the drug store man, "Give me a small bottle of freezone." This will cost very little but will positively remove every hard or soft corn or callus from one's feet.

A few drops of this new ether compound applied directly upon a tender, aching corn relieves the soreness instantly, and soon the entire corn or callus, root and all, dries up and can be lifted off with the fingers.

This new way to rid one's feet of corns was introduced by a Cincinnati man, who says that freezone dries in a moment, and simply shrivels up the corn or callus without irritating the surrounding skin.

Don't let father die of infection or lockjaw from whittling at his corns, but clip this out and make him try it.

If you druggist hasn't any freezone tell him to order a small bottle from his wholesale drug house for you.

Dry Period Coming

Whisky Will Not Last More Than a Year

Chapin and Gore, for 60 years one of the largest whiskey manufacturing firms in the country, is to go out of business.

Mr. Hermann declared that within 60 days not less than 2,000 saloons in Chicago would be forced out of business by the new legislation, and that a like proportion throughout the country would be similarly affected. He estimated that the whiskey now in existence in the United States would be exhausted within a year at the present rate of consumption, saying that he had positive knowledge that there was not more than 200,000,000 gallons of whiskey now in the government warehouses. The normal consumption is said to be about 135,000,000 gallons, while, with the prospect of a dry period coming, it is expected that drinkers will try to store up a supply that will last for some time, thus taking all that is left over before the end of the next 12 months.

WHEN YOUR COLOR FADES

When a girl—or a woman—finds her color fading, when her cheeks and lips grow pale, and she gets short of breath easily and her heart palpitates after slight exertion, or under the least excitement, it means that she is suffering from anaemia—thin, watery blood. Headache and backache frequently accompany this condition, and nervousness is often present.

The remedy for this condition is to build up the blood, and for this purpose there is no medicine can equal Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. They build up and renew the blood, bring brightness to the eyes, color to the cheeks, and a general feeling of renewed health and energy. The only other treatment needed is plenty of sunlight, moderate exercise and good, plain food. The girl or woman who gives this treatment a fair trial will soon find herself enjoying perfect health.

You can get Dr. Williams' Pink Pills from any dealer in medicine, or by mail post paid at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Save The Rags

Shortage of Wool Increases Demand For This Waste

A serious shortage in wool exists. Almost all countries engaged in the war have taken over the wool supply to provide for soldiers' equipment, while the United States Council of National Defense recently took up with the clothing manufacturers the matter of the saving of cloth by eliminating from the 1918 styles patch pockets, flaring skirts, cuffs on coats and trousers, etc., and all unnecessary pleats and frills. The Council is also advocating the more general mixing of cotton with wool and the more extended use of shoddy.

For this reason the old fashioned rag-bag should come into fashion. The day when rags were not of sufficient value to warrant much attention being paid to them is past. Today there is a heavy demand for woollen rags. Scarcity of new wool has created an increased market for shoddy materials, of which wolllen rags are the basis, and increased prices are being paid for this hitherto neglected material. Save the rags.

To have the children sound and healthy is the first care of a mother. They cannot be healthy if troubled with worms. Use Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator.

Coal Cards in Berlin

Coal cards have been introduced in Berlin in order to regulate the winter supply. Apartments with heating stoves will be limited to a quarter of a ton per room and a maximum of a ton and a half for more than five rooms. Steamheated houses will be limited to half of last year's supply.

Ontario Veterinary College

110 University Avenue, Toronto, Canada

Under the control of the Department of Agriculture of Ontario. Affiliated with the University of Toronto.

College Reopens Monday, Oct. 1, 1917. Calendar Sent on Application

E. A. A. GRANGE, V.S., M.Sc., Principal

Russian Law Is Suspended

New Socialist Minister Submits Bills on Land Reform

The provisional government has decided to suspend operations of the Agrarian law passed in 1906. Without the Duma's consent, M. Stolypin, the premier at the time, provided for the abolition of commercial ownership of peasant land and the substitution of individual ownership. The sponsor for the repeal is the new Socialist minister of agriculture, M. Tchernoff.

The minister has submitted to the council of ministers ten other bills on land reform, town as well as country. One provided for the better aplication of science in the work of the ministry of agriculture; another establishes a department of agriculture, economy and policy; another regulates the exploitation of forests. In principle the council approved these bills. It is intended to promulgate them speedily, leaving for the constituent assemblies decision the basic question of the transfer of the lands of the nobility to the peasantry.

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

Will Hold Them Liable

Germany Threatens Small Powers With "Bill" After War

Publication by the state department of Liberal's note severing relations with Germany, reveals that Germany is threatening to hold smaller powers liable after the war for any damage done now to German interests.

The Liberian note says that relations between the two governments are severed, "in spite of the veiled threat made by the acting imperial German consul in his published statement of 'war news,' issued and circulated, under the official seal of his imperial government, on the 21st of April, to the effect that powers of the third and last importance will be held to strict accountability for all damage done to German interests, the bill for which will be presented and payment thereof enforced after the happy issues of the war."

When Asthma Comes do not despair. Turn at once to the help effective—Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy. This wonderful remedy will give you the aid you need so sorely. Choking ceases, breathing becomes natural and without effort. Others, thousands of them, have suffered as you suffer but have wisely turned to this famous remedy and ceased to suffer. Get a package this very day.

Requires Skilful Handling

Conditions in Russia Are Decidedly More Hopeful

Arthur Henderson, member of the British war council and the labor member of the delegation, now visiting Russia, in a brief survey of conditions in this country, said that he is much impressed with the more hopeful spirit prevailing among the Russian people.

This unmistakable improvement, he believed, was largely due to the increase of public confidence in the government, the resumption of the offensive on the battle front, a better understanding to the actions and intentions of the entente allies, and a realization that the beneficial possibilities of the revolution were needlessly placed in risk by the forces of disorder.

Mr. Henderson did not suggest that all danger was over for, unfortunately, there were many indications showing that politically, financially and industrially the position of the country was so uncertain and complicated as to require the most skillful handling if a permanent improvement is to be obtained.

Miller's Worm Powders are not surpassed by any other preparation as a vermifuge or worm destroyer. Indeed, there are few preparations that have the merit that it has to recommend it. Mothers, aware of its excellence, seek its aid at the first indication of the presence of worms in their children, knowing that it is a perfectly trustworthy medicine that will give immediate and lasting relief.

Austrian Revolution Probable

The probability of a revolution in Austria if a peace treaty is not signed this year is indicated in an Amsterdam despatch to the London Daily Express. Emperor Charles, who recently received the leaders of the parties in the reichsrat, was solemnly warned, the despatch says, of the danger of a revolution. The party leaders are said to have told the emperor that both the Austrian and Hungarian peoples were beginning to realize that they were fighting for the aims of Germany, and that they had decided positively to make an end of their present plight, provided the allies would permit the Austro-Hungarian empire to continue to exist.

The Quicker Method

"Moike, Oi wuz just thinkin'. Suppose Oi had a fit an' yez had a pint of whisky, would yez kneel down an' put the bottle to me lips?"

"Oi would not."

"Yez wouldn't?"

"No; Oi could bring yez to yer fate quicker by sthandin' up in front of yez an' drinkin' it usself."

Minimize The Fire Peril By Using

EDDY'S

Chemically Self-Extinguishing

"Silent 500s"

The Matches With "No Afterglow"

EDDY is the only Canadian maker of these matches, every stick of which has been treated with a chemical solution which positively ensures the match becoming dead wood once it has been lighted and blown out.

Look for the words "Chemically self-extinguishing" on the box.

ARLINGTON

WATERPROOF COLLARS AND CUFFS

Do away with all Laundry Bills. When they become soiled just wash them with soap and water. No ironing necessary. Suitable for those of the most fastidious taste as they look as good as linen. Ask your dealer for them.

ARLINGTON CO. OF CANADA, Limited
Fraser Avenue, Toronto

COOK'S COTTON ROOT COMPOUND



A safe, reliable regulating medicine. Sold in three degrees of strength. No. 1, $1; No. 2, $3; No. 3, $5 per box. Sold by all druggists, or sent prepaid in plain package on receipt of price. Free pamphlet. Address: THE COOK MEDICINE CO. Toronto, Ont. (Formerly Windsor.)

BLACK LEG

LOSSES SURELY PREVENTED by CUTTER'S BLACKLEG PILLS

Low-priced, fresh, reliable; preferred by western stockmen, because they protect where other vaccines fail.



Write for booklet and testimonials.
10-dose pkg. Blackleg Pills, $1.00
50-dose pkg. Blackleg Pills, $4.00

Use any injector, but Cutter's simplest and strongest. The superiority of Cutter products is due to over 15 years of specializing in VACCINES AND SERUMS ONLY. INSIST ON CUTTER'S. If unobtainable, order direct.

The Cutter Laboratory, Berkeley, California

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY. No.1 No.2 No.3

THERAPION

Used in French Hospitals with great success, cures chronic weakness, lost vigor & vim, kidney, bladder, diseases, blood poison, piles. Either No. druggists or mail $1. Post 4 cts. Fougera Co. 90 Beekman St. New York or Lyman Bros. Toronto. Write for FREE book to Dr. Le Clerc Med. Co. Haverstock Rd. Hampstead, London, Eng. Try new drage (tasteless) form of easy to take

THERAPION

safe and lasting cure. See that trade marked word "THERAPION" is on Brit. Govt. stamp affixed to all genuine packets.



America's Pioneer Dog Remedies

BOOK ON DOG DISEASES And How to Feed

Mailed free to any address by the Author

H. CLAY GLOVER CO., Inc.
118 West 31st Street, New York

MONEY ORDERS

Remit by Dominion Express Money Order. If lost or stolen, you get your money back.

Secure the agency in your district for PELHAM'S PEERLESS FRUIT and ORNAMENTAL TREES. Good pay; exclusive territory. Our agencies are valuable. Write PELHAM NURSERY CO., Toronto, Ont.

Inside Influence

According to the Daily Express, a personal friend of the Empress Zita of Austria has informed certain members of the house of commons that the Empress is exerting herself strongly in the interest of France. She is credited with sufficient influence over Emperor Charles to induce him to try to withdraw from the Austro-Hungarian alliance with Germany as soon as Austria-Hungary is enabled to take such action.

"Is Mr. Flubdub busy?" asked the diffident customer.

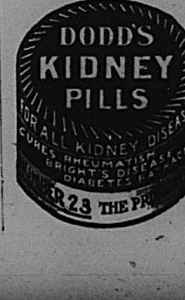
"Mr. Flubdub is always busy," replied the pompous attendant.

"Well, let him stay busy." And that's how Mr. Flubdub lost a big order.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Not Quite Plucked

Sally Farmer—If that summer boarder proposes to me tonight what shall I tell him, ma?

Mrs. Farmer—Put him off for a week. I think he's got money enough left for another week's board.



POTENTIALITY OF AIRPLANE FOR MILITARY USES IS DEMONSTRATED

FUTURE OF THE AIRPLANE AND THE SUBMARINE

It Is Very Difficult To Set Limits To Effectiveness of Airplanes Used In Large Numbers In Destroying Enemy Gun-Making And Munition Plants, Paralyzing Military Activity

The unprecedented achievement of the French aeronaut, Sergeant Gallois in wiping out single-handed a large section of the Krupp munition works at Essen in Germany, is one of the most notable adventures in the history of the war. There was nothing accidental in his success. He knew what he had to do; he planned his route and stuck to it; he flew across Essen and back, dropping bombs on the works, and he returned to the spot whence he had started seven hours before. The total distance covered during that interval was nearly four hundred and sixty-seven miles. Fortunately he was left unwounded, and practically uninjured by his strenuous adventure.

Interesting as the achievement of Gallois is, it is still more important. It shows, as no previous incident has done, the potentiality of the airplane for military purposes. If one aviator can fly so far without injury and do so much harm to the enemy by dropping a few bombs on the most important spot in Germany, it is difficult to set limits to what might be achieved by a few dozens of such men. It seems altogether likely just now that Gallois will have scores, perhaps hundreds, of ambitious imitators, many of whom will lose their lives, but some of whom will succeed. It should be borne in mind that to put the Krupp gun-making and munition-making establishment out of business would go far to paralyze the military activity and destroy the military efficiency of the German empire.

For some time past there has been developing a disposition among military and naval experts to institute comparisons or contrasts between the future of the airplane and that of the submarine. In a recent public address, Secretary Baker of the War Department of the United States made the announcement that "American skill and ingenuity, American scientific knowledge, and the inexhaustible resources of supplies shall be drawn upon, and we shall contribute to the unquestionable supremacy of the air," so that the efficiency of military operations may be maintained. Some months ago Admiral Perry, of North Pole fame, suggested that small but swift seaplanes might be used effectively as destroyers of submarines by hoisting them on to "mother" warship, from whose deck they might make short but swift flights to search for submarines and drop bombs on them with fatal effect, even when submerged. As both the airplane and the submarine are recent entrants into the field of warfare, it will be increasingly interesting to watch their future evolution, respectively.—Toronto Globe.

Ex-Soldiers Will Flock to Canada

Bruce Walker Says it is Certain Thousands Will Come After War is Over

"All investigations lead to the decided belief that there will be a tremendous immigration of Imperial army ex-service men to Canada after the war," declared J. Bruce Walker, commissioner of immigration, who has just returned from London. Mr. Walker has been in the Old Country for five months, acting on the Empire Settlement committee, in connection with the settlement of soldiers.

Although not inclined to speak at length on the features of his trip, he admitted, when questioned by the submarine menace, that his ship was chased for many miles by a submarine and that for four consecutive hours it was engaged in a running fight with the enemy craft. The ship zig-zagged for miles out of its course. A companion ship was less fortunate, and those on deck saw it sink after a few minutes' fight, about a mile and a half away.

Referring to the settlement of soldiers, Mr. Walker continued. "The committee took special steps to ascertain the opinions of all members, and we are abundantly satisfied that a vast proportion of the men of sedentary occupations will not return to such work, but will seek to perpetuate the outdoor life by emigrating to one of the overseas dominions. It is generally recognized in England that the conditions offered by the Canadian government are more attractive and provide greater inducements than those of any other overseas dominions. As soon as the war is over, demobilization takes place and if the necessary transportation equipment can be provided there will be a tremendous immigration, and particularly to the western provinces."

Age and Woman's Vote

One of the reasons given for fixing the age of women voters in the United Kingdom at thirty years is that there are in the country more women than men, and that accepting twenty-one years, the age at which men may vote, in the case of their sisters and their cousins and their aunts, would give the weight of political power to the females of the species. Perhaps "excuse" would be a better definition than "reason" for such statement of the case. It is high that women should vote, it is logical to help they should vote on an equality with men; and it is likely that in a short time they will—From the Montreal Gazette.

Cannot Push Through Foe Lines Faster

Why Advances of British Are For Small Distances

"Why is it after British forces have broken the German lines, as at Bullecourt, Messines or Vimy Ridge, they don't push on through?"

One of England's foremost strategists was asked this question. Here is his answer:

"The whole process of this war is a matter of lines of communication. The reason the British offensive seems to nibble a bit of the Hindenburg line in the north and then strike a few days later far to the south, is the vital necessity of establishing communicating lines and of consolidating positions.

"When the British move forward after a terrible artillery preparation which has left little of the enemy trenches but powder and corpses, they don't find many Germans there—not live ones at least. The Germans know a day or so in advance when a big push is coming. They can't help it. They fall back to their reserve lines in the rear, and consolidate their guns and men, ready for a counter-attack.

"The way to stop this counter-attack and hold the advantage we have won is to rush up our heavy guns and be ready to cut them to pieces when they try to 'come back.'

"I have seen 45 miles of railway laid in three days. Our engineers at the front work night and day and this is largely why, when we once get hold of a piece of the Hindenburg line, we hold on to it. Bulldog tenacity, the papers call it, but it's military knowledge and foresight just as much.

"Furthermore, when the Germans feel sure that a certain spot at which the British have been hammering is about to be attacked, they rush their reserves and guns over to back up that particular sector. That is the time for us to strike somewhere else while they are using all their energy to stop us at another point."

Cossacks In Revolution

How They Routed Petrograd Police in the Znamenskaya Place

The aid given by the Cossacks to the Russian revolution is described in the New Republic in a diary written by an American who was present during the revolution and to whom an eyewitness told the following:

"The Znamenskaya place was full of people," he said, "orators everywhere, especially around the statue in the centre of the square, and a company of Cossacks riding around and around the crowd. I was on the outskirts, across the Newski, opposite the Goncharnaya. I looked up the Newski. Suddenly there was a shot behind me, close to me. I looked around and saw a man's arm and hand holding a smoking revolver straight up into the air, and then I saw a troop of mounted police issue from the Goncharnaya with naked sabers and charge at the crowd. Suddenly a shot came from the Cossacks who were on my right, and the leader of the police fell down from his horse. The Cossacks yelled and charged the police, hacking and swinging their whips. The police broke and fled. Then," he said, "you should have seen the crowd. People kissed and hugged the Cossacks, climbing up on the horses to reach them. Others kissed and embraced the horses, the Cossacks' boots, stirrups, saddles. They were given cigarettes, money, cigar cases gloves, anything and everything. His eyes were full of tears. 'Go home,' he said 'quick; there'll be war in the city tonight.'"

Canada's Nationhood

Has the Utmost Freedom and the Pride of Nationality

Canada's system of government appears to be little understood by those who are not familiar with the British empire system of independent nations co-operating as one empire. The situation may be made clearer in many minds by quoting the following short newspaper editorial, which recently appeared in the Calgary "Albertan":

"Canada is a self-governing nation, and its will is not restricted in any manner.

"It entered the war at its own suggestion, and has been doing its part in its own way. It has received no orders from Britain.

"Any person who suggests that Canada is not as free in every way as any other nation in the world either is not well informed or is taking advantage of technicalities.

"Canada has shown the world that a British dependency can become self-governing, with the utmost freedom, and still remains true to the mother country. As a British nation, it can carry on its world mission.

"Canada has the utmost freedom, the pride of nationality and the buoyant national pride. What more is needed?"

Lord' Nocoyne (moodily) — I dreamt last night, James, that I had a lot of money.

His Valet—And 'oo was the appy Hamerican girl, me lud?—Boston Transcript.

Haig Praises Railway Aid By Canadians

Sir Douglas' Review of the War Ends Previous to Vimy

Sir Douglas Haig, the commander-in-chief of the British forces in France, in a despatch reports on the operations carried on from November to the commencement of the present offensive. From the viewpoint of the general Canadian reader, the despatch provokingly leaves off precisely when the Vimy operations were about to open. They are no references to any particular units throughout.

Sir Douglas writes of the gradual extension of the British front. In January this was completed without incident. He describes in general terms the operations of the Ancre and the enemy's general withdrawal, and proceeds:

"The retreat to which the enemy was driven by our continued success reintroduced on the western front conditions of war which have been absent from that theatre since the opening months of the war. After more than two years of trench warfare considerable bodies of our troops were engaged under conditions approximating open fighting, and the cavalry was given an opportunity to perform its special duties. Our operations during the latter half of March are therefore of peculiar interest. The result achieved by the forces has been most satisfactory, although the deliberate nature of the enemy's withdrawal enabled him to choose his own ground for resistance and to employ every device to inflict losses on our troops. Our casualties, which had been exceedingly moderate throughout the operations on the Ancre during the period of retreat, became exceptionally light, and the prospect of more general resumption of open fighting can be regarded with great confidence."

After alluding to the heavy calls upon the engineers through the enemy's systematic destruction of roads, railways, bridges, in the evacuated areas, Sir Douglas concludes:

"I wish to place on record here the fact that a successful solution of the problem of railway transport would have been impossible had it not been for the patriotism of the railway companies at home and in Canada. They did not hesitate to give up their locomotives and rolling stock as required to meet our needs, or even to tear up their tracks in order to provide us with necessary rails. The thanks of the army are due also to those who have accepted so cheerfully the inconveniences caused by the consequent diminution of the railway facilities available for civil traffic."

Present Fuel Situation

Coal Should Be Secured Now to Last all Next Winter

The following indicates that there will be a greater coal shortage next winter than last, and therefore we should arrange for our fuel supply accordingly:

1. Great Britain is short 15,000,000 tons of coal; France lacks even more; the coaling of Allied warships on the Atlantic coast, the naval, domestic and industrial requirements incident to the entrance of the United States as a belligerent, all mean that the coal production must be increased.

2. United States officials anticipate that next fall there will be unprecedented demands on rolling stock as well as greater difficulty in handling the production.

3. The situation is that the United States companies have placed an embargo on coal going out of that country, and the United States desires to keep coal cars in that country for any emergency that may arise.

4. The present rather acute shortage of coal in many quarters will not be helped by war conditions in the United States.

5. Coal prices have generally increased, and, unless there is government regulation, they will reach higher levels.

6. The U. S. Geological Survey as well as other agencies having knowledge of the facts, is urging all consumers of coal, both large and small, to store their winter's fuel during the summer months.

In so far as central and western Canada are concerned, the situation is intensified by the fact that owing to the coal strike in the west some 2,200,000 tons has already been lost from production this year; also, owing to the shortage of ships and the great demand for iron ore for the manufacture of munitions, much less coal than ordinary has been hauled up the Great Lakes last year, so that there are practically no supplies on hand.

From the above it is evident that, to be assured of our winter's supply of coal, and, at the same time, save inconvenience and perhaps higher prices, we should buy coal during the summer months wherever and whenever it is available.

The Dominion government has appointed a fuel controller to take charge of the situation, and the coal dealer and householder can do nothing now with sufficient coal to last through the whole winter. By so doing they will help out conditions when the railway congestion occurs next fall.—W. J. D.

Saw Vimy Ridge and Canadians

His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught has been paying a visit to the Canadian corps. During his stay he climbed Vimy Ridge and looked over the plain of Douai toward Lens. The ex-governor-general of Canada also inspected some of the Dominion's troops, including a detachment of the Princess Patricia's regiment by which carried the colors the Princess herself embroidered and presented to the unit before it left Ottawa late in 1914. It is stated that the Patricia's is the only regiment which carries its colors into action.

Denmark Can Live On Home Supplies

But Will Have to Reduce Live Stock and Meat Production

The government commission appointed in April to investigate the problems of the food supply reports that Denmark will be able to feed the population from home supplies, but will probably have to reduce live stock and meat production to a certain extent on the basis of the amount of home-grown fodder available after the necessary amount for human consumption is furnished.

The commission, which included agricultural and dietary experts, took as a basis for its calculations the average home production of food products and the acreage planted in recent years, as well as the February census of live stock, and found that, reckoning in the terms of calories and albumen, it would be possible to furnish a ration of from twenty to twenty-five per cent. above the average requirements and also grant the additional amounts required for the hard-working classes. The fodder supplies will suffice to maintain the necessary number of horses, but the commission says it will be necessary to reduce the number of swine from September 1 to forty and possibly fifty per cent. of the number raised last year.

The report on cattle possibilities is subject to correction upon the basis of this year's actual harvest results, but the crop report republished simultaneously shows that in consequence of recent rains the prospects are somewhat improved, and that the yield, particularly of wheat and potatoes, will be only a little below the middle harvest expected.

Water Transport Well Organized

Fall of Bagdad Was a Most Difficult Achievement

A despatch issued by Sir Stanley Maude, commander-in-chief of the Mesopotamia expeditionary forces for seven months until March 31, last, shows that that period was equally divided into preparations and in the operations which led to the fall of Bagdad. He describes how the advance was successfully carried out in the face of most difficult conditions through the tenacious spirit and gallantry of the British and Indian troops, brilliantly seconded by the navy.

The Mesopotamian commission's recent disclosures attracted attention to and created special interest in General Maude's references to the present water transport and hospital arrangements. He states that the newly-formed inland water transport directorate is so well organized that "an eight-daily endless chain of river craft passed up and down the river, thereby assuring the maintenance of troops at the front."

Sir Stanley Maude further says, "Our well-equipped hospitals were more than adequate to meet all calls, and throughout the evacuation of wounded was carried out on model lines. Arrangements for the comfort and rapid transfer of patients from the field units to the hospital reflect much credit on those concerned."

Gen. Maude thankfully acknowledged the prompt response made to his demands from England, India and Egypt.

Food Administration

Comparison of Pre-War Prices of Commodities With Prevailing Figures

Figures compiled by the Department of Labor are accepted by the temporary food administration unquestionably as representing the most accurate information on price conditions the country over of any that are available from official sources. From that department comes a detailed statement of the difference in the retail prices of nine staple food commodities for a pre-war period of five years, 1909 to 1913, inclusive, except in the matter of eggs, where information was obtainable for the year 1913, as compared with average for the first three and four months of the present year, as nearly a war period as can be reduced to dependable figures.

Flour for the pre-war period averaged $6.71 per barrel, as compared with $11.56 for the first four months of 1917; lard raised from 15.06 to 23.40 cents, and butter from 36.3 to 47.3 cents.

Cornmeal increased from $2.74 per 100 pounds, to $4.07; ham from 24.1 to 32.1 cents; bacon from 25.2 to 31.2 cents; milk from 8.7 to 10 cents; eggs from 33.8 to 46.7 cents; and dressed poultry from 19.9 to 26.6 cents per pound. These comparisons of pre-war prices are with those for the first three months of the present year.

The Mysterious "Dora"

Scotland Yard would appear to be governed in these days by a mystical lady who always manages to keep in the background; says the London Chronicle. Several inquirers have been informed of late that "Dora" makes it impossible for their requests to be granted. "Dora" is always in evidence. She won't let you do this and she objects to that, but always quite politely. Who is Dora? Who is she, that bold, bad men condemn her? The secret leaked out recently. She is nothing more dreadful than the official name for the Defense of the Realm Act.

Forty New Elevators

The program of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company includes the erection during the present season of forty elevators. Eight have been completed already, five are in course of construction, and the remainder will be proceeded with as soon as possible.

STEPS MAY BE TAKEN TO PUNISH GERMANS FOR CERTAIN ATROCITIES

ALLIES HAVE LEGAL POWER TO INFLICT PENALTIES

According To Code Of The Hague Convention And Subscribed To By Germany, Belligerents Have Not An Unlimited Right To Choose Means To Harm The Enemy

Exports From United States

Some Figures Regarding Shipments of Foodstuffs During War Times

The burden of America in feeding the world during the war is emphasized by the export figures on certain foodstuffs for the month of April, obtained from an official source by the food administration.

The figures show that wheat exports increased from 11,392,788 bushels, as an average for the preceding nine months, to 14,233,013 bushels for April. The nine-months figures represent an increase of 52 per cent. as compared with a three year pre-war period. (1912-14.)

Beef exports, which had shown a comparative gain of 330 per cent. in the nine months over the pre-war period, increased from 22,295,972 pounds to 48,211,592 pounds.

Sugar, which had shown a 1,500 per cent. increase in the nine months period, on the same period, decreased in April from the average of 103,486,176 pounds to 92,283,738 pounds.

A notable decrease was in the matter of fish exports, which include canned salmon and dried fish. The average of 15,122,474 pounds exported in the nine months period dropped to 7,544,877 pounds for April. The figures are for exportations of domestic origin only.

Kaiser Not The Chief Enemy

More Important That Hindenburg and Generals Be Overthrown

I have heard some Americans say that if someone would shoot the kaiser the war would end, Carl W. Ackerman writes in the New York Independent. They seem to think if the emperor keeps the people fighting. They believe Wilhelm II's overthrow would cause Germany to fall to pieces into a democracy. People who talk that way don't know that von Hindenburg and his man "Friday" (Ludendorff) are the real bosses of our enemy.

Do Americans who expect a German republic ever think themselves who would be elected president if the kaiser were to abdicate tomorrow? The German people, if they were to vote for a successor to the emperor, would elect von Hindenburg by a greater majority vote than was ever cast for a president of the United States.

We may be in this war with the firm conviction that we will not make a peace with the house of Hohenzollern, but unless we make this house cover von Hindenburg, Ludendorff and their military puppets we will be waging a useless campaign.

We must fight to overthrow not one man and his family but the group of men who misdirect the destinies of the German people. It would be sacrilege for the United States and the Allies to make peace with any of the chiefs of the German military machine. In 1914 Grand Admiral von Tirpitz, Gen. von Moltke, Gen. von Falkenhayn and a few others were the sponsors of Teutonic militarism. Von Hindenburg and Ludendorff are the parents of modern ruthlessness. They are as dangerous to world peace, to democracy in Germany and throughout the world as "der kaiser und Gott!" And they will be dangerous until they are defeated and discredited in their own country.

Huge Grain Shipments

Many Towns Ship Over a Million Bushels of Grain

With two months still to ship, there are already five towns in Southern Alberta alone which have sent out more than a million bushels of wheat each. It is expected that several other places will exceed the million mark before the 1917 crop is out of the country. Bow Island, Alberta, leads with upwards of a million bushels of wheat sent away, from Vulcan over a million bushels of wheat, and over 600,000 bushels of oats and other grains have been shipped. The other points in Southern Alberta which have shipped more than one million bushels of wheat during the last months are Barons, Carmangay and Claresholm. Blackie has shipped over a million bushels of grain, largely oats.

In, 1915, over 38,000,000 bushels of wheat were sent from the Lethbridge district; of the 1916 crop already 30,000,000 bushels have been shipped, and present indications go to show that when the finished returns are made known on September 1st, the figures of this crop will almost, if not quite, equal those of the 1915 crop.

Remembering Small Things

"Claudius Clear," writing of the memory in the British Weekly, says: Those friends who after years of acquaintance do not know whether you want no sugar or one lump or two lumps with your tea are irritating. The remembrance of such little things is endearing. I presented a friend of mine on her marriage with an amethyst brooch. Ever after when I dined at her home she wore it. Nothing was ever said between us, because both knew, and I shall never forget.

"It is a legal and logical principle that ordinary penal laws may be applied to acts of war that are not justified by international law," said Monsieur Carton De Wiart, Belgian minister of justice, replying to an inquiry by the Associated Press as to his opinion of the proposed inter-allied high court for the trial of officers, soldiers and individuals guilty of atrocities in this war.

"The Hague convention," continued Mr. De Wiart, "says that 'belligerents have not an unlimited right to choose means to harm the enemy.' All civilized countries admit that acts perpetrated during a state of war and which are not technically 'acts of war' may be punished by the ordinary civil courts or the military courts, whether they are crimes or mere offenses. In fact, the 'German manual of laws of war' mentions a considerable number of prohibitions as, for instance, those regarding the employment of certain weapons and the killing of wounded soldiers.

"'Whoever should violate those prescriptions,' the manual says, 'shall be responsible to his country. If he is taken prisoner, military penalties could be applied to him.'

"The same principle is stated in instructions of the United States of 1863, which form a wonderful code of human principles.

"These instructions say that crimes committed in time of war may be punished according to ordinary penal laws, not only by the army to which the criminals belong, but also by the army by which they are captured.

"Under the circumstances it is obvious," the minister continued, "that Germans who have killed, have stolen, have set fire to buildings without necessities of war, may be judged by the courts of the allied armies and allied countries. Some applications of this principle have already been made. If the guilty fall into our hands we must not hesitate; we are obliged to judge him, but let us not judge contumacious enemy officers or soldiers, as there is a chance that we shall not be able to execute the sentence.

"Even when we have the guilty man in our hands there are difficulties in obtaining evidence against him, and if he appears before us legally will, that he acted only by order, what can we answer if we wish to remain just and fair. I am of the opinion, that in these questions governments and states will have to apply strictly the principles of international law. If this application of justice is not sufficient—and, unfortunately, I fear that such may be the case—the contracting authorities should take other measures to give satisfaction to public opinion in regard to German atrocities.

"What may these measures be? There are, first, reprisals; there is another solution, the consequences of the third paragraph of The Hague convention, which was proposed by German delegates and which reads as follows: 'The belligerent who should violate the dispositions of the convention shall eventually have to indemnify the people he has robbed. He shall be held responsible for all acts done by persons belonging to his army.'

"This is the great point," said Mr. De Wiart in conclusion, "and in my opinion there can be no peace without such reparation."

Conserving Food In Britain

War Savings Committee Report Shows People Voluntarily Cutting Down Rations

Premier Lloyd George has written to the chairman of the national war savings committee thanking him for the committee's efforts and paying tribute to its success in effecting food economy. Mr. Lloyd George adds that he has every hope "that the people of Great Britain will be able to claim that they accomplished of their own free will what the people of other countries could only achieve by compulsion."

What the committee has done may be illustrated by the figures relating to the reduction in the consumption of bread. Thus, in the Paddington district of London, the consumption of bread dropped by 25 to 30 per cent. in two months. In Willesden bread sales for the week in May amounted to 481,839, in June they dropped to 380,404 pounds. Brighton is eating 20 per cent. less bread, and Reading 35 per cent. less. Portsmouth reports that 180,000 pounds less bread per week was sold in May, and a further reduction of 78,840 pounds in June.

These are only some figures chosen at random from reports collected by the committee, but they show the thoroughness of the work it has done.

Big Potato Crop

The potato growers of the nation are doing their full part in the food program, according to an official statement of conditions of the crop just issued. The 1917 acreage is placed at 4,384,000, as compared with an average acreage of 3,667,000 for the five years from 1912 to 1916 inclusive, a gain of nearly 700,000 acres.

The estimated yield for the present year is placed at 452,000,000 bushels, as compared with an average yield for the five years quoted of 360,000,000 bushels.

ADVERTISING

An advertising statement reduced to printer's ink comes before the eye of a large number of people.

Among these people there is invariably a portion of them who are doubting, another portion who are critical, and still another who are knowing.

The statement then, must be truthful. It must be made in a convincing manner and must be honest in appearance

We have the faculty of arranging types in a simple, straightforward manner for all kinds of advertising. We plan newspaper ads. as well booklets or folders.

THE

ELKHORN MERCURY

High Class Printing Office

TELEPHONE No. 42. ELKHORN, MAN.

affairs when questioned by his cronies at the post office at night, so after addressing himself to the horses he turned to the human audience.

"Going out to visit some friends?" he ventured.

"No, I have no particular friends in Elmville," was the reply. "I'm a music teacher, and I thought perhaps I could get a class out there. There isn't a teacher around is there?"

"Well, no, I can't say there is. Miss Wells, she used to come around sometimes, and some of the girls took a few quarter lessons from her, but she was a stuck up piece of goods, and she always wanted the people to have pianos to play on. Now my brother Bill bought his girl a fine new organ, and would you believe it, that Miss Wells objected to that, and said she should have a piano to get the touch I guess she called it."

"Oh, aren't there very many pianos then?" inquired The Girl.

"Let me see now. Get up there, Min, I'll be cow-kicked if you ain't the laziest horse I ever laid eyes on. The doctor's sister has a fine one. I wonder now—would you know the Doctor? Dr. Ames?"

"Dr. Ames—I believe I do know a Dr. Ames. Is his first name Harry?"

"Yes, that's him—Or, Harry Ames," returned Ben. "His sister keeps house for him. The way things is looking, though, I calculate she won't have her job very long."

He puffed his pipe waiting for The Girl to ask for an explanation, but as she said nothing he soon went on.

"Yes, things is beginning to look as though the doctor was goin' to get hooked up. There's a girl about two miles from the village that he goes to see when he has time. Of course a doctor isn't able to go to see a girl real steady like other folks, but he had her to church one Sunday, and I see them out driving together once in a while, and it was just last night I saw his rig tied up outside Martin's gate. And one day in the store, Jack Hudson said, "Well, Doctor, I hear you're going to be married," and he didn't deny it so there must be something in it. But you was asking about pianos. The Weavers have one, and the Cosgroves."

However The Girl's interest in the list had died down. It might be well to explain that six months before she had told Dr. Harry Ames that though she would always be his friend she could never love him—he must forget her. And that same Doctor had declared that he could never love another, and that her decision had doomed him to bachelorhood all his life. It is one thing not to want to marry a man yourself, and quite another to rejoice at hearing of his lady too, but I just told her that with paw here sick, and me needing all the help I could get with the work I didn't see how we could give them any lessons."

"Is she getting many pupils, do you know?" inquired Dr. Ames.

"Oh, she's getting quite a lot, I guess. I was talking to Mrs. West—she is staying with Mrs. West because she didn't like to go to the hotel, and she said she thought Miss Ramsay was satisfied, and she said she seemed to think this was a lovely village."

"It is a nice place, isn't it? Well, what about Mr. Lafferty. What have you been giving him to eat—not too much, I hope."

At nine p. m. of that same day, the village doctor might have been seen at Mrs. West's front gate—need it be said that it was not with professional intent? Miss Ramsay was not in—she had walked down to the old Wilkins place to pick some flowers to take back to her mother—would Dr. Ames come in and wait? The doctor would not wait—he went straight away to the Wilkins place, and among the dewy lilac bushes he found her whom he sought.

"Oh, Harry, you startled me," exclaimed The Girl.

"Sorry, I'm sure, but you oughtn't to be prowling around alone at this time in the evening."

"It is not late, and with houses and people in every direction it is not very much alone, and I am a better judge of what I ought to do than you are, and you have no business to tell me what you think about it anyway."

"Haven't I—well, we won't argue about it just now. Here, let me reach those branches for you—or have you all you want? Don't go—please, Muriel, sit down on this bench and talk to me for a while," the doctor pleaded.

"You may come back to the West's and talk to me there," responded the girl. "You can't have anything to say to me that can't be said there."

"Don't be too sure of that—"

"Then you have no right to say anything to me that can't be said there," interrupted Muriel.

"No right—what do you mean? You told me that you wouldn't marry me, but you never said I wasn't to ask you any more."

"A man who is going to marry another girl surely doesn't need to repropose to all his old sweethearts—does he?"

"Marry another girl—who said—"

"Oh, I've heard how you've been chained to the side of one of the girls out here ever since you came."

"People always talk a great deal about things that they know nothing about—I haven't been chained to anybody's side—don't you believe me, Muriel? But then you wouldn't care anway, would you?"

The Girl's militant air had disappeared, the lilacs dropped to the ground, someone was holding both her hands.

"I didn't intend to have anything to do with you at all while I was teaching here, Harry," she declared.

"Tell me—the youngsters will have to look for another teacher, won't they?"

"Well, I couldn't bear to have you marry another girl so I guess I have to do it myself."

And the moon had one more romantic scene to add to his private picture gallery, and Ben stover never knew that he had his own gossiping tendencies to blame for losing a regular passenger.

SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTHWEST LAND REGULATIONS.

THE sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years old, may homestead a quarter section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. The applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency for the District. Entry by proxy may be made at any Dominion Lands Agency (but not Sub-Agency) on certain conditions.

Duties.—Six months' residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres, on certain conditions. A habitable house is required except where residence is performed in the vicinity.

N. B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.

In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter section alongside his homestead. Price $3.00 per acre.

Duties—Six months residence in each of three years after earning homestead patent; also 50 acres of extra cultivation. Pre-emption patent may be obtained as soon as homestead patent, on certain conditions.

A settler who has exhausted his homestead right may take a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price $3.00 per acre. Duties—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate 50 acres and erect a house worth $300.

The area of cultivation is subject to reduction in case of rough, scrubby or stony land. Live stock may be substituted for cultivation under certain conditions.

W. W. CORY C.M.G.
Deputy of the Minister of the Interior

C. W. CROSBY
Commissioner in B.R
ELKHORN, - MANITOBA

W. MANCHESTER, D.V.S.
Graduate of McGill University
Office Phone will be announced shortly
RESIDENCE PHONE 13. ELKHORN

J. Harvey Miller
Dealer in Agricultural Implements, Auctioneer and Real Estate Agent.
ELKHORN, MAN.

JOHN PRITCHARD, LL.B.
BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, NOTARY PUBLIC, Etc.
PHONE 6 P.O. DRAWER 619
Virden, Manitoba.

R. N. SCOTNEY, B. A.
Solicitor and Notary Public
Commissioner in B.R.
ELKHORN, - MAN.

GOULTER & CHALMERS
H. H. GOULTER. J. H. CHALMERS.
Barristers, Attorneys, Notaries Public
Office.—
Bank of Ottawa Building., Virden.
Money to Loan on Farm & Town Properties

Country Correspondents Wanted

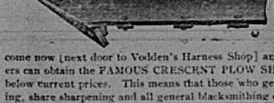
TELEPHONE No. 42

THAT NEW SUIT
Will give you satisfaction if tailored by an expert from the best material at a reasonable price with fit guaranteed—CALL IN AND TALK IT OVER.

CLEANING AND PRESSING A SPECIALTY

FRED ACORN
Next Barber Shop. ELKHORN

Dr. de Van's Female Pills
A reliable French regulator; never fails. These pills are exceedingly powerful in regulating the generative portion of the female system. Refuse all cheap imitations. Dr. de Van's are safe, at $5 a box, or three for $10. Mailed to any address. The Scobell Drug Co., St. Catharines, Ont.



Small Profit and Profit Often
—That's our motto. You know where to come now [next door to Vodden's Harness Shop] and all regular customers can obtain the FAMOUS CRESCENT PLOW SHARES at 10 per cent. below current prices. This means that those who get repairs, horse shoeing, share sharpening and all general blacksmithing executed by us, can also get their NEW SHARES CHEAPER HERE THAN ELSEWHERE.
J. L. McFadden & Son, - Elkhorn, Man.

ELKHORN LODGE
No. 74
G.R.M., A.F.&A.M.
Holds its Regular Meeting in the Masonic Hall, on Monday, Aug. 27 at 8 p. m. Visiting Brothers welcome.
J. R. GROAT, W. M. H. J. JONES, Sec.

COURT OF ELKS
NO. 21
Will meet in the Masonic Temple, Elkhorn on
WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 5, 1917, at 8 p.m., sharp.
W. J. MONTGOMERY, C.R.
F. C. NORRIS, F.S. A. B. STATHAM, R.S.

ALEXANDRA LODGE
NO. 48
I.O.O.F.
ELKHORN, - MAN.
Meets every Thursday in the Masonic Temple, at 8 p.m.
Visiting brethren welcome
W. H. HEAD, N.G. R. M. FRAZER Sec.

THE ELKHORN MERCURY DIRECTORY

MUNICIPALITY OF THE VILLAGE OF ELKHORN
J. Mooney, Mayor.
Councillors:
C. G. Webster, C. W. Crosby, J. H. Carscadden, W. Davey
A. M. Frazer, Sec.-Treas.
Jos. Webster, Assessor.

RURAL MUNICIPALITY OF WALLACE
Chas. E. Ivens, Reeve
Councillors:
H. Larmer, Ed. Naylen, A. J. Swan, H. Nelson, Geo. E. Blakeman, J. O'Neil
W. Whiteford, Sec.-Treas., Vr'dn
A. Odell, Assessor, Hargrave

COUNTY COURT OF ELKHORN
Hon. T. D. Cumberland, Judge.
W. Davey, Clerk.
A. B. Statham (pro tem.) Bailiff.
Court Sittings—March, June, September, December

ELKHORN BOARD OF TRADE
C. G. WEBSTER, President
J. MOONEY, Secretary-Treasurer

ELKHORN SCHOOL DISTRICT No. 366
R. DE W. WALLER, Chairman
W. J. TINLINE
C. W. CROSBY, Sec.-Treasurer.

THE CHURCHES
St. Mark's (Anglican)
Rev. V. S. Bell, Vicar
Morning Service 11 a.m.
Sunday School at 3.00 p.m.
Evening Service, 7.30 p.m.

First Presbyterian
Rev. R. B. Ledingham, B.A.
Sunday School at 11 a.m.
Evening Service, 7.30 p.m.

Trinity Methodist
Rev. D. B. Kennedy
Sunday School at 2.30 p.m.
Evening Service, 7.30 p.m.

C. P. R. TIME TABLE

Going East
No. 62 ..... at 1.45
No. 54 daily ex. Sun.. at 14.55
No. 4 ..... at 11.30
No. 60 (Branch)..... at 21.33
Tues., Thurs., Sat.

Going West
No. 61 ..... at 5.12
No. 53 daily ex. Sun.. at 14.55
No. 3 ..... at 18.17
No. 59 (Branch) ..... at 9.18
Tues., Thurs., Sat.

PATENTS PROMPTLY SECURED
In all countries. Ask for our INVENTOR'S ADVISER, which will be sent free.
MARION & MARION.
364 University St., Montreal.

PILES get immediate relief from Dr. Shoop's Magic Ointment.